THE BUILDER

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WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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RURAL HOUSING AND FOLK ARCHITECTURE

LAST week there was presented in the House of Commons a Government measure for rural housing. The precise title of the Bill is "The Housing (Rural Workers) Bill, to promote the provision of housing accommodation for agricultural workers, and for persons whose economic condition is substantially the same as that of such workers, and the improvement of such accommodation, by authorising the giving of financial assistance towards the reconstruction and improvement of houses and other buildings." These legal phrases hide a carefully thought-out plan to assist housing in country districts that is of special interest both to architects and to small rural builders.

It is unnecessary to describe at any length the details of this measure. Shortly it may be said that it aims at helping the owners of cottages in country districts to borrow money from County Councils in order that they may repair existing houses. Conditions are imposed with the object of making sure that the improved accommodation will be available for rural workers at very low rents. Mr. Neville Chamberlain for some months past has been urging that, if the old houses in country villages could be re-conditioned, enlarged, and generally re-standardised, a substantial contribution might be made to the whole problem of housing. It is not a question of new houses, although it must be recognised that since the war 183,000 houses, of which 100,000 have been erected with financial assistance out of public funds, have been built in rural areas. Under the Wheatley Act of 1924 some 6,000 houses have been authorised to be built at a figure which will allow them—such is the pious hope of those responsible—to be occupied by agricultural labourers. The new Bill deals, however, only with old houses.

It is introduced at an opportune time, following the appeal issued by the Royal Society of Arts for support for a movement for the preservation of old cottages. Although the Ministry of Health are not inspired primarily by æsthetic considerations, undoubtedly their efforts, by preserving a cottage to provide additional accommodation, and the campaign of the Royal Society of Arts to protect our national heritage of cottage architecture, must intertwine. The economists in Whitehall, who wish to see the nation more adequately housed at the lowest possible expense to the taxpayer, and the architects and artists, who are determined that a practical scheme for the saving of our village architecture shall be supported, can, if only fact and common sense be exercised, play into each other's hands.

Something has already been done, in spite of many difficulties, to prevent the destruction of outstanding examples of folk architecture. Mr. A. R. Powys, the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Mr. Basil Oliver and others, have all shown an active interest in this question, including Sir Frank Baines, F.R.I.B.A., the Director of Works at H.M. Office of Works, who, in a lecture given in May, pointed out that rural architecture "is a definite branch of our country's culture. . . . The great cottage builder of the mediæval period was the carpenter, and the greater portion of both large and small houses was the work of the carpenter. . . . Village architecture brings down to our own day the true traditional work which began to be lost as a result of the Renaissance." His lecture gave many examples of beautiful old work that has been wantonly destroyed, or has fallen into ruins through neglect, and it is to be hoped that at some future date he will repeat it so that a wider audience than were able to gather during the Strike may see for themselves on the screen, pictures of some of the cottages that we have lost.

Sir Frank Baines told of a cottage, composed of half timber and plaster with tile and stone slabbed roof, demolished at Craven Arms in Shropshire. He described how a public library and a war memorial "in the worst of taste" has taken the place of a row of cottages, perfect in their way, at Stourbridge, in Worcestershire. He gave as examples of ignorant spoliation, a cottage of the 17th Cotswold type at Box, in Wiltshire, with stone walling and stone slates; a brick and tile cottage at Birchington, in Kent, and the proposal to demolish the "First and Last Inn," at Exmouth. He described cottages at Wyrardisbury and Brill in Buckinghamshire, at Castle Combe in Wiltshire, at Nunney in Somersetshire, at Cleobury Mortimer in Shropshire, at Normandy Village in Surrey, all in the last stages of dilapidation, and likely to be lost for ever if they are not saved quickly, possibly with the assistance of the loans to be offered under Mr. Neville Chamberlain's new scheme.

Architects who are taking their holidays this month in England or Wales will be able to add many other examples to this list of folk architecture that has been destroyed or is now in ruins. They will be able to tell of cottages spoilt by a foreign material like corrugated iron being placed over the old thatch, or of other atrocities committed. No doubt, too, if they spend a short time investigating the majority of those cottages that remain, they will come to the conclusion that in many cases the material of which the shell is constructed is equal, if not superior to that of many post-war houses. They will come back from their holiday, if they observe the innumerable examples of folk architecture that still survive, hopeful that the Government and the Royal Society of Arts will march together in a task that has both practical and æsthetic aspects.

It is to be hoped, however, that those who set about repairing these cottages will not be content to employ the village builder and carpenter, but will recognise that repair is a technical problem, and can best be solved by the trained architect who has a special sympathy with the work of the past, and adequate knowledge to ensure that the most economic and effective means are utilised to make buildings again habitable. It is possible that Mr. Neville Chamberlain will himself suggest that the advice of local architects should be obtained before loans are granted by County Councils. It has been suggested that a better method will be for advisory panels of architects to be formed. Preservation is not an easy task. In order to provide a cottage with modern requirements of water, gas, and possibly a bath, it will be difficult to maintain the original character of the building. Much irreparable harm may be done if the work of repair is not wisely guided.

We said earlier that the Government's new measure for rural housing has a special significance for rural builders. One of the tragedies of village life to-day is the way ancient craftsmanship is being forgotten. But under Mr. Chamberlain's Bill there will be many opportunities for the local carpenter to utilise local materials for the repair of local cottages. The movement may even lead, as Sir Frank Baines has aptly said, to "a recreation of the original village craft spirit and method."

We can be sure that this movement will be heartily supported by the present President of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Guy Dawber, for he was one of the first to urge the need for cottages to be preserved, not only for the sake of their antiquity or beauty, but also because they can be made healthy and again fit for human habitation.

Finally, it may be asked why this task of protecting Britain's village architecture should be left, partly to the uncertain action of local authorities, and partly to voluntary effort, and why the Office of Works itself, that is doing so much to preserve our historic castles and abbeys, should not also take over notable examples of folk architecture. The answer to this suggestion is that the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings have no power legally to safeguard buildings used as dwelling-houses. It must therefore be left to the owners and to local authorities, advised, we trust, by competent architects, to take the necessary action to help to preserve the ancient cottages of this country.

NOTES

Registration. We take the following advertisement from a Birmingham daily paper, but we do not quite follow the statement that Registration will protect those who are "qualified or unqualified," nor do we understand the reference to "the Architects' Society": — "The Birmingham Architectural Association wishes it to be known that the Registration Bill about to be presented to Parliament will protect all architects, surveyors, assistants, and draughtsmen, qualified or unqualified, who are members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or any society allied with that body, such as the Birmingham Architectural Association, and also, included for the purposes of this Bill, the Architects' Society. By joining any other body, delay may be caused to the attainment of registration."

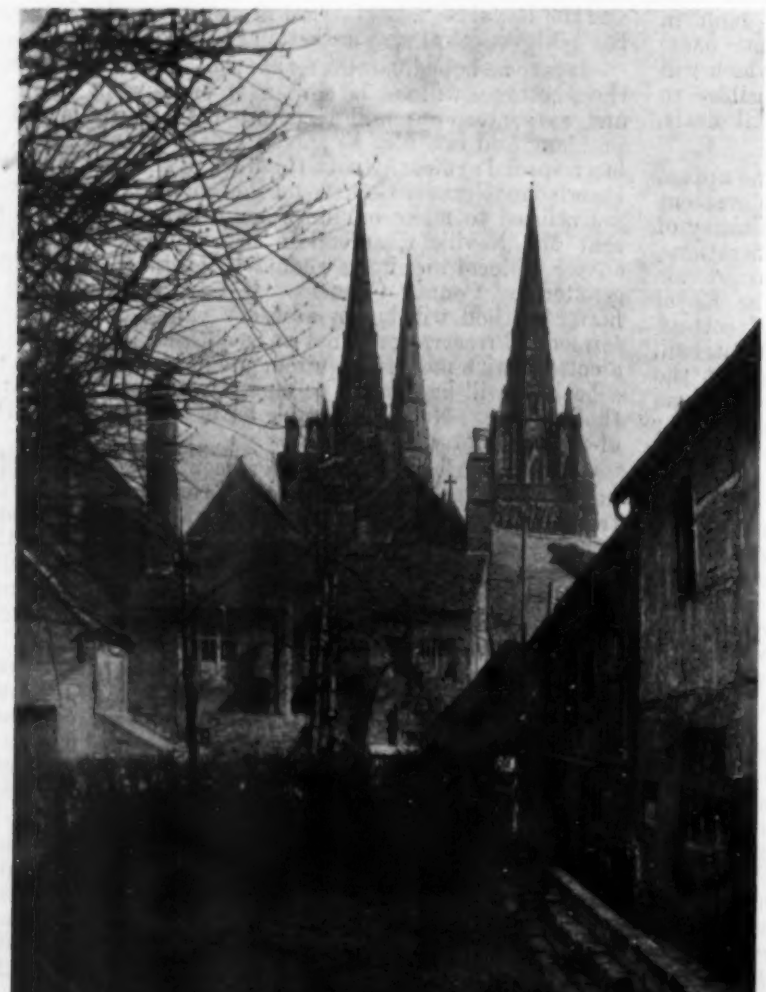
League of Nations Building. The Geneva competition, which is open till January 25, 1927, should produce some interesting designs. A jury of nine, each representing a different country, will effectually prevent any "study of the assessor's peculiarities," concerning which we have heard so many complaints. The premiated schemes ought to give some indication of the tendencies of modern architecture as interpreted by those most entitled to express preferences, and the prizes should lure many young architects to give of their best. The problem of giving adequate expression to so novel and widely embracing a conception as a League of Nations to enforce peace will be a difficult one. In leaving the designer unhampered by previous acceptances it will also leave him an embarrassing freedom of choice. The building will, by its nature, focus the attention of the world, and architecture will stand to gain if a beautiful and compelling solution can be discovered.

The Swedish Craze. Mr. Guy Dawber, in presenting the Architectural Association prizes last week, took the opportunity of emphasising the danger to the student of being carried away by an undiscriminating adulation of modern Swedish detail, out of context, and defending his design on the ground that the detail "must be all right because it is Swedish." The Swedish movement has evolved from within and it represents to an astonishing degree a consistent and artistic whole, the spirit of which, however, it is not easy to transplant. But there exists also another danger in that an uncritical worship will inevitably be followed by a reaction that will go too far the other way, and instead of profiting by all that is best and appropriate to us, we shall end by blinding ourselves to the essential qualities of Scandinavian building, and this we cannot afford to do. To the student, the *via media* must always appear painfully unenterprising, but it is the road upon which he must travel if he wishes to produce his best work.

Competition of Industrial Designs. This competition, promoted by the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce is, in the opinion of most judges, an improvement on previous years. As many as 1,753 designs were sent in, many from schools, and awards were made for architectural decoration (sub-section 1, metal and glass fronts for lifts), for textiles, furniture, pottery, &c. A travelling scholarship of £150 was awarded in the Textile Section, and another scholarship was granted in the section devoted to architecture. In connection with this competition, it is intended to open a Bureau of Information where the names of students connected with these competitions who desire to obtain employment can have their names enrolled. A selection of the designs received is being exhibited in the Upper East Gallery of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, from July 31 to August 31, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

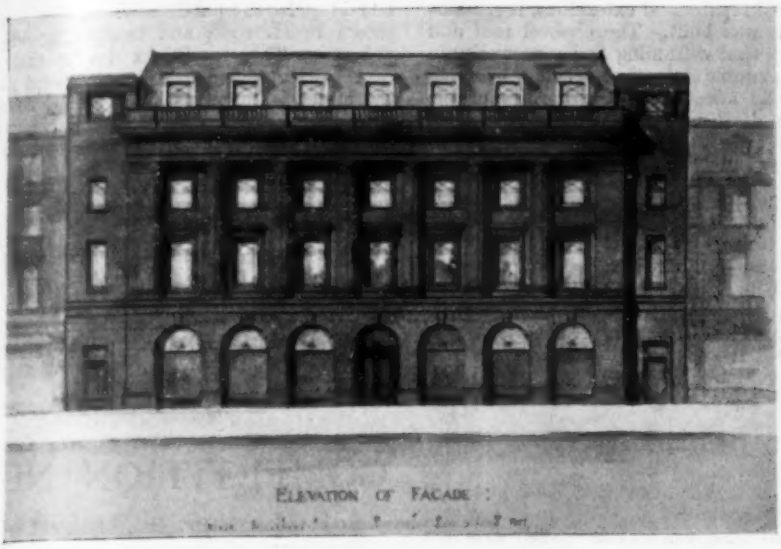
Design and Mass Production. There seems as much need to restrict the amount of design for industrial needs as to promote it. We could heartily wish to see commercial pottery come in simpler guise, or that textiles gave rest from superabundant pattern. How agreeable to look into a shop window where design was beautiful because it was rare, and grew rather from feeling for beauty than market inducements. We can all recognise the necessity for mass production, but we do not realise that the conditions necessitate simplicity and restraint and the avoidance of pretending to give what in the nature of mass production can hardly belong to it. If mass production could be directed to work within the limits which wholesale manufacture requires we should find that it was greatly improved by doing so.

Rural Housing and Individual Effort. It has been asserted that the passing of the Rural Housing Bill will benefit impoverished landowners. We believe there are still some left amongst us who consider that the possession of land and a home should be encouraged as an element in the stabilising of national well-being, and that up to a limited amount the ownership of land and houses should be made easy by cheaper cost of transference and easing of taxation. Is it not just possible that this would be



From the Report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Photo: Wm. Morrison.

The Vicar's Close, Lichfield.



Design for a Street Façade, Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales Competition: Awarded Prize of £10.

By Mr. Iorwerth M. Williams.

a statesmanlike policy? It is undoubtedly a difficult matter for those who are poorly off and with little or no prospect of anything better to accept the inequalities of life as a necessary fact. Even if it is not theoretically necessary, it is surely inevitable. Those who are careful, prudent and hardworking must (and surely ought) to benefit more than the idlers and incompetent.

The Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

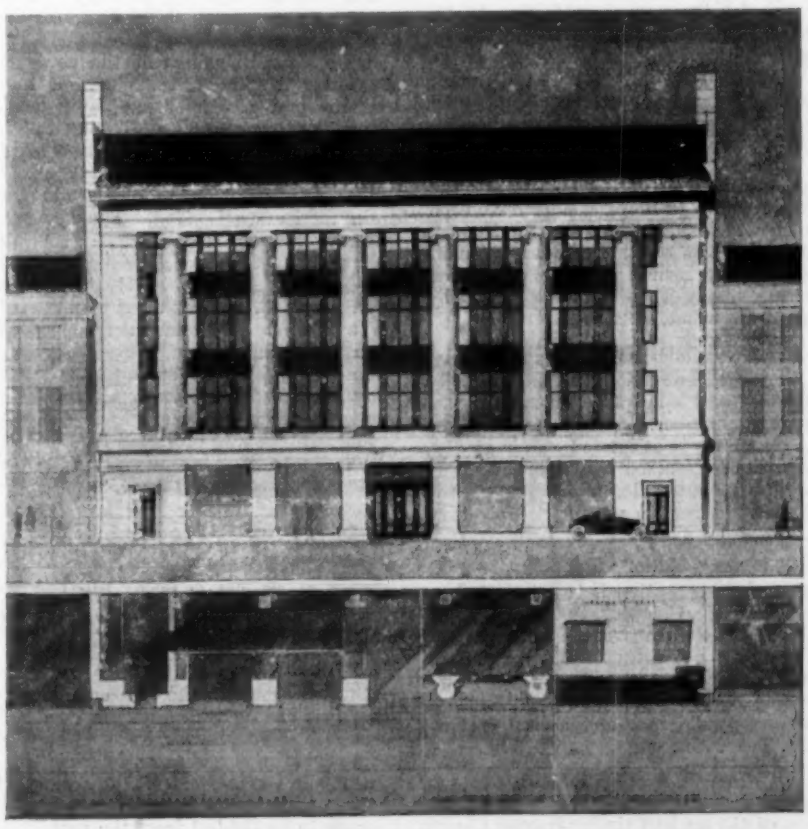
Every year, as the annual report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings appears, we are impressed with the valuable services of the Society and hope that they will be properly recognised and supported. The report this year is enriched with some excellent illustrations, which afford convincing proof of the need for continual effort to secure the preservation of the old buildings which are still left to us. The neglected and almost unrealised beauties of our old possessions are becoming better known as the result of such agencies as this report. It was only on Saturday last that the *Morning Post* showed one of the minor charms of London which the church authorities seem likely to destroy in the little picturesque church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury. A good case can doubtless be shown from the economic point of view for doing away with a little-used church, though it forms a delightful oasis in the crowded ugly buildings of the City; and the charming view of an old court in the city of Lichfield, which we reproduce from the S.P.A.B. report, illustrates very clearly one of the half hidden beauties of our towns which the march of so-called progress is so constantly destroying. It is almost unbelievable that a charming old building, like the Gate House, Orme Hall, Kirton Boston, with its fifteenth century fan-vaulting, should have been destroyed so recently as 1923 by an educational body, though it could have been restored at a cost of about a hundred pounds! It is surely to be hoped that the fine old example of Gothic church architecture, the south transept of Cley Church, Norfolk, will be roofed and rescued from decay and destruction after the suggestion put forward by the society. The roof of the old malt house at Atcham, Shropshire, and the fine old Broughton Hall, Staffordshire, are other items of rural interest which are pictured in the report, and it is well to know that the society's advice as to Broughton Hall is being followed; it stands in a beautifully timbered park and has a remarkably striking effect from the main road.

Professional Pluralism.

Candidates for local surveyorships have an opportunity of offering their services to the Kirkby Lonsdale Urban District Council. This body appears to have advertised for a gentleman to undertake the duties of surveyor, Clerk to the Council, sanitary inspector, and assistant overseer and collector. The qualifications of a surveyor are sufficiently multifarious, and it is usually understood that the clerk to a local authority is required to be a full-blown solicitor. Whoever is capable of combining the functions of both should be sufficiently versatile to fulfil the remainder of the programme.

Architects and Operatives.

We note with considerable satisfaction that the Council of the R.I.B.A. has approved the establishment of a Joint Consultation Board, composed of representatives of the R.I.B.A. and the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, for the purpose of considering such questions as education, apprenticeship systems, means for stimulating the revival of craftsmanship and awakening the interest of workmen in the design of buildings upon which they are engaged, "wet time" and cognate matters (apart from the question of wage rates), discussion of which between architects and operatives would tend to promote a better understanding of the problems of the building industry and of the difficulties which confront both parties.



Design for a Street Façade, Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales Competition: Awarded Prize of £10.

By Mr. E. Samuel North.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. James Taylor Thomson, architect, has removed his office from 4, Jane-street, Blythswood-square, to 212, Bath-street, Glasgow. Telephone: Douglas 3126.

Nurses' Home, Kingston.

The erection of a nurses' home and other buildings at the hospital is being considered by Kingston Guardians.

Royal West of England Academy.

Mr. G. D. Gordon Hake, F.R.I.B.A., Headmaster of the R.W.A. School of Architecture, Royal West of England Academy, Bristol, has been elected a Royal West of England Academician.

New Whitehall Building.

It is reported that plans are in preparation by the Office of Works for a great block of new buildings in Whitehall, occupying an area around Montague House. Treasury sanction has still to be given to the scheme.

Skegness Improvement Scheme.

Skegness Council has received the Ministry of Health's sanction to their £35,000 improvement scheme, which includes the provision of an orchestral piazza, a swimming pool, and a model yacht pond.

Norman Monastery Foundations, Selby.

Whilst men were digging a trench for an electric cable along the Crescent at Selby on the south side of the Abbey they came across the foundations of an old Norman monastery believed to have been founded in 1069 by William the Conqueror.

New Tobacco Warehouse.

In anticipation of the storage requirements of the tobacco trade, the Port of London Authority have decided to provide immediately a new single-storied warehouse at the Royal Victoria Dock, at an estimated cost of £60,000.

A.A. Exhibition.

All members of the A.A. are invited to send sketches, &c., for the annual exhibition to be held in October and November. Notification of intentions to exhibit should be sent to the Secretary not later than October 11. All sketches, which should be framed and labelled, must be delivered to 35, Bedford-square by October 18.

Saving an Old Building.

Through the medium of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, steps have been taken which will restore to Lavenham No. 60, Water-street, a fine old half-timbered Tudor residence, which has been in process of demolition and removal. The work is being supervised by Mr. Leonard Crowfoot, L.R.I.B.A.

A.A. Annual Excursion.

The A.A. Annual Excursion for 1926 will be to Normandy and will take place during the last two weeks in September. Headquarters will be at Caen. The cost is estimated at about £12, but definite figures will be available later. In the meantime members intending joining the excursion are requested to notify the Secretary of the A.A.

Generating Station, Chiswick.

A huge generating station is to be erected on the Duke's Meadows, Chiswick, to the west of the railway line. This will mean the absorption of some 45 acres of the riverside land, but in return for that Chiswick will secure Chiswick House, the historic home of the Dukes of Devonshire and other famous people, now in the occupation of Mrs. C. M. Tuke, J.P.

An Ancient Wooden Church.

An appeal is being made for £2,000 for the reparation of the ancient timber-framed Church of Warburton, Cheshire, as a memorial to the late rector, the Rev. Geoffrey Egerton-Warburton. The church, which dates back possibly to the twelfth century, or earlier, has never undergone systematic restoration, and, apart from some external repairs and extensions, it remains almost as it was built. The chancel roof and much of the timber-framing and stonework are now in a deplorable state, the ancient oak having been seriously affected by the borings of the larvæ of the death watch beetle.

New Hospital, Derby.

Derby Board of Guardians has accepted, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, a contract for £114,471, for the erection of a new hospital to contain 300 beds. The Ministry has already sanctioned a part of the scheme, allowing for 150 beds and, assuming that this part only can be proceeded with, the amount of the contract becomes £81,249. In view, however, of the fact that the extra accommodation can be obtained for approximately £33,000, the Board are hopeful of procuring official sanction for the full scheme.

The Empire Theatre.

As the result of negotiations which have been proceeding since 1924, contracts have just been signed whereby the Empire Theatre and vacant property adjoining will be sold shortly to a new company which has been formed for the purpose of erecting on the whole site a palatial cinema theatre. The finance for the new company is being provided partly in England and partly in America, and it is contemplated that the total cost of the new building will be nearly three-quarters of a million sterling. It is hoped that the new theatre will be completed within one year from the date when the present building becomes available for demolition.

Price of Houses.

Major Ainsworth asked what was the average price throughout the country of the parlour and non-parlour house, respectively, built by local councils with the aid of the subsidy now and at the beginning of 1925.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the average price of parlour type houses in contracts let by local authorities during the month of June, 1926 (excluding the cost of land and development) was £501, and of non-parlour type £435. The corresponding prices for the month of January, 1925, were £501 and £438.

A New London Suburb.

The establishment was recently celebrated of a new London suburb at Selsdon, near Croydon, which is proposed to be called "Croham Heights." At the moment the new suburb is somewhat marooned, though in a most picturesque part of Surrey, and only reached by a small bus from South Croydon. But the road has been widened, and soon a regular bus service will be run and the village will be within convenient reach of Croydon and the train services to London. The houses, of the subsidy type, are sold at about £650, and may be regarded as an achievement for housing possibilities. Already a recreation ground has been provided, and soon a shopping centre will be available. In time the proposed arterial road will bring the new suburb into greater prominence, and its subsequent development may be assured. Already about 200 houses are occupied. The suburb in time will be "touched" by the projected light railway from Orpington to Sanderstead. Gas, electricity and water are already provided.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Students' Design for a Garage.

SIR,—I should like to comment on the drawings for a garage sent you by the R.I.B.A. and illustrated in your issue of July 16. The conditions briefly were as follows:—

"A site 60 ft. by 100 ft. adjoining a factory, with a main road on one long side. The main garage to be lighted from the roof."

The drawings, in my opinion, do not comply with the conditions, and as shown would not be permitted to be erected by local authorities. (1) The arrangement of the drains would be contrary to any by-laws, as they are shown to be laid under the public way. (2) Windows are shown in all walls and overlooking adjoining premises. The conditions imply that light cannot be obtained in this way except next to the street. The plans show the whole of the site occupied by buildings. (3) It is impossible for No. 3 lorry to be driven in or out while the remainder are in position—not an ideal arrangement. (4) The lavatory accommodation is too elaborate for the number of men who would be employed here. (5) No provision is made for installing a petrol pump. (6) A wooden joisted floor is shown to the first floor—a fire-resisting floor is essential here.

The plans as published are not, in my opinion, an ideal solution of the problem set by the examiners.

FAIRPLAY.

COMPETITION NEWS

Victoria Hospital, Blackpool.

The Board of Management of this hospital invite architects desirous of submitting designs in a limited competition to send their names on or before August 14, together with any special qualifications, to Mr. John Hacking, Hon. Secretary, Victoria Hospital, Blackpool. From those applying, a limited number, not exceeding ten, will be selected in consultation with the assessor, Mr. H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., of 9, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, London. Premiums of £100 and £50 will be awarded to the designs placed second and third, the intention being to employ the architect of the design placed first to carry out the work.

Elementary School, Oldbury.

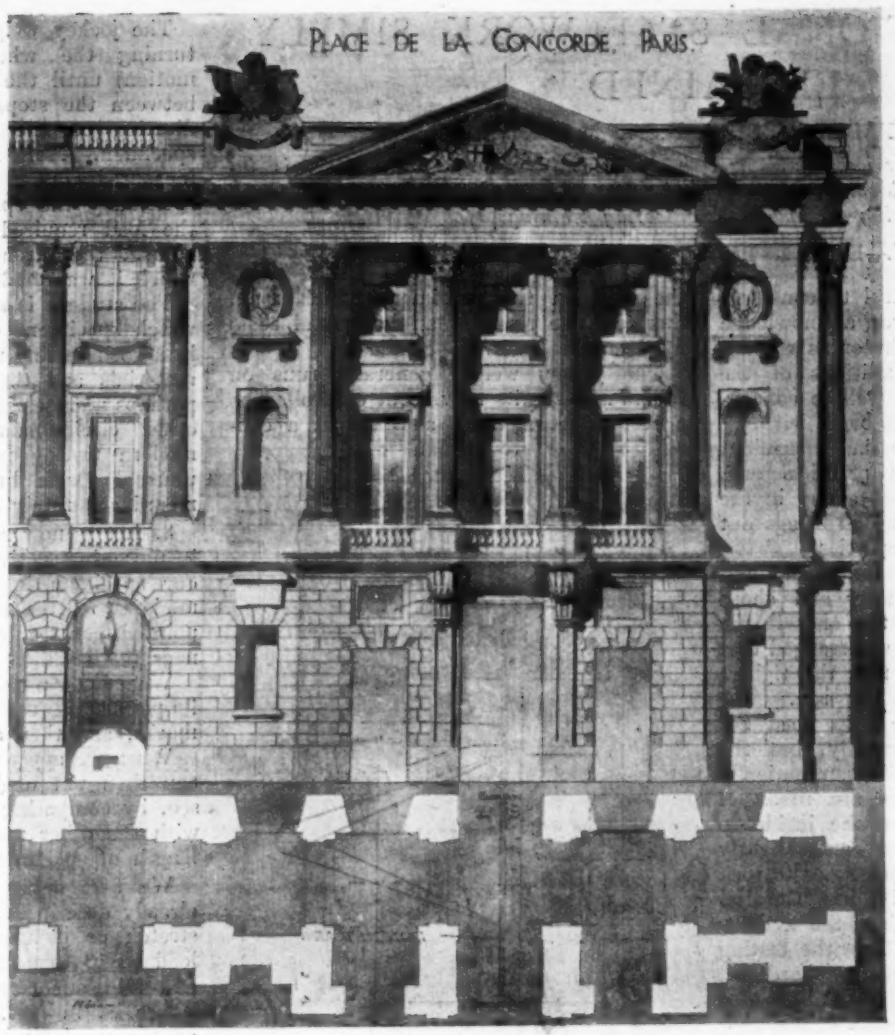
The following awards have been made in this competition:—1st, Messrs. Hobbs & Davis, Liverpool; 2nd, Messrs. Buckland & Haywood, Birmingham, and Messrs. Cook & Harrison, London; 3rd, Messrs. Biram & Fletcher, St. Helens. The premiums are £200, £100, and £50.

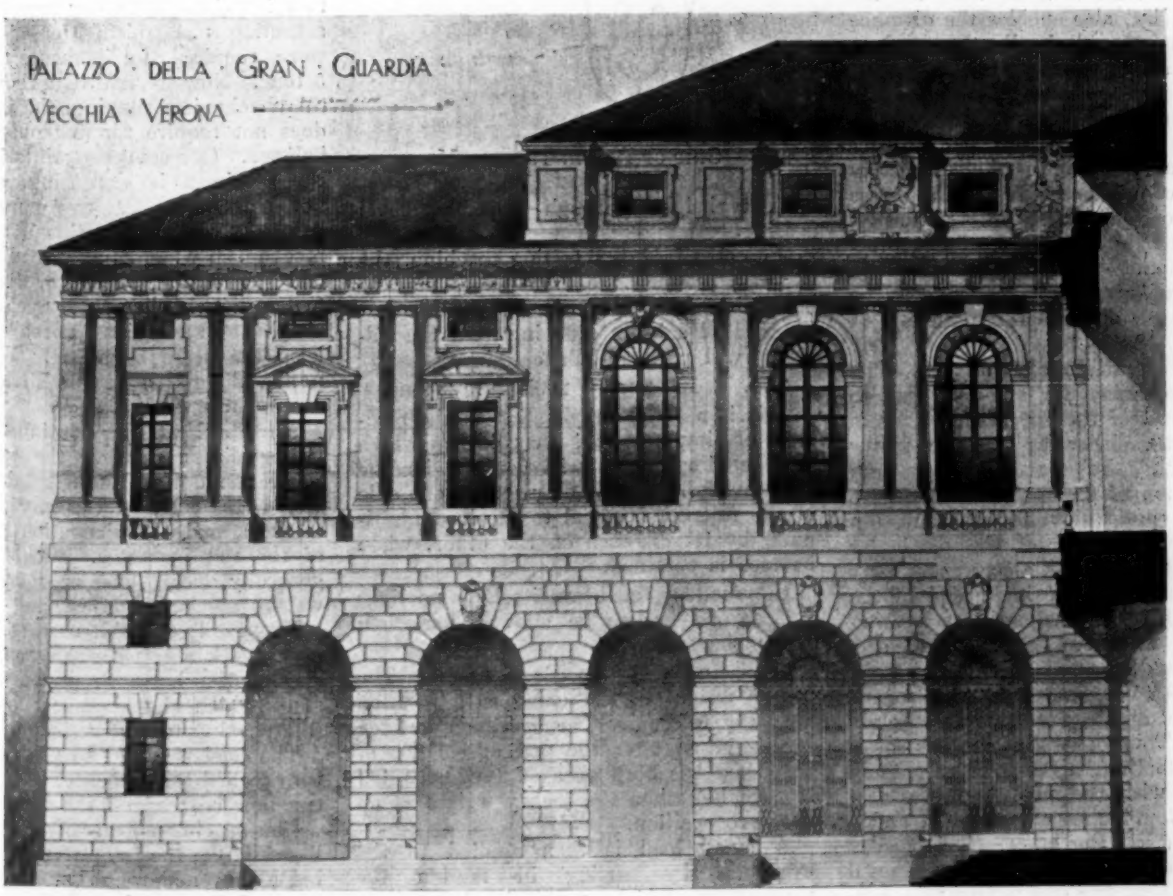
Assurance Society Offices, Glasgow.

Architects in Great Britain and Ireland are invited to take part in a competition for offices, &c., in Bothwell-street, Glasgow, for the Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society. Conditions and plan, &c., may be had on application to Mr. William Watson, Secretary, 84, Wilson-street, Glasgow, C.1. A deposit of £1 1s. is required, which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* design. The assessor is Mr. John Keppie, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Application should be made before August 21. Questions regarding the conditions may be asked up to September 11. Plans to be lodged by October 30.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Plan for construction of Conference Hall, for League of Nations, Geneva. International Competition, Sir John Burnet being British representative on Jury of Assessors.	Particulars published in "Builder." July 23 ..	Sending in date. Jan. 25. 1927
Cenotaph, Liverpool. To be erected outside St. George's Hall. Premiums: 1st, £200; 2nd, £150; 3rd, £100; 4th, £50. Author of selected design will be paid commission of 500 guineas, to include premium. Professor C. H. Reilly, assessor. Second premium will only be awarded to ex-Service man	June 11 ..	Sept 1
Incorporated Architects in Scotland: (1) Rowand Anderson Medal and £100: City Art Gallery and Museum; (2) Rutland Prize (£50) for Study of Materials and Construction; (3) Prize (£10 to £15) for 3rd year Students in Scotland; (4) Maintenance Scholarship, £50 per annum for 3 years. Apply Secretary of the Incorporation, 15, Rutland-square, Edinburgh	Nov. 6 ..	—
Academy, Perth. Open to architects practising in Scotland. Premiums: £100 and £50. Mr. James D. Cairns, assessor. Apply Mr. R. Martin Bates, Education Offices, Perth. Deposit £1 1s.....	July 23 ..	Jan 3. 1927





Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales : Measured Drawings Competition. Drawings awarded Prize of £25.

By MR. FRANK CHIPPINDALE.

CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK SIMPLY EXPLAINED

By OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., etc.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—*This series, which will be published in book form later, is intended to present the problem in so simple a form as to be readily understood by those having no special engineering training.*]

CHAPTER I.—ELEMENTARY PROPERTIES OF STEEL.

1. The application of steel to constructional work clearly involves a knowledge of the properties of the former as well as the requirements and conditions of the latter. It will perhaps be well to concentrate on the first of these to begin with.

2. Let us, firstly, make an experiment (which, incidentally, is a practical one, repeated thousands of times a day in the routine testing of steel) which brings out many of the important properties.

We take a piece of commercial mild steel, say, 1 in. in diameter and about 16 in. long. We grip the two ends in the jaws of a testing machine, so arranged that the more we pull on the rod, the tighter the wedges grip against the rod. The exact arrangement of the grip need not concern us here too intimately, but the general idea is set out diagrammatically in Fig. 1. The wedges are made of hardened steel, serrated on the inside so as to grip the rod better, and slightly curved vertically on the back so as to rock into a position which will grip the rod evenly for the whole length of the wedges.

The pull is transmitted from the testing machine to the grip heads by a hardened steel knife edge bearing on a hardened steel plate, as also is the beam of the testing machine. This not only ensures a direct pull on the specimen without bending (as would exist if there were friction at the joint), but also enables the distance from the line of pull in the test rod to the fulcrum about which the beam swings to be capable of accurate measurement.

It is remarkable that these knife edges will stand a load of 5 tons per lin. in. which, having regard to the extremely small area of contact, involves a stress of hundreds of tons per sq. in. Naturally, only very hard steel would stand this without indentation.

The general arrangement of a testing machine is set out diagrammatically in Fig. 2.

It consists essentially of two parts. The first is a mechanism for applying load to the bottom end of the specimen. This is generally done either by electric motor acting through suitable reduction gearing, so that rotation of the motor can produce a very large pull (may be 100 tons, depending on the limit of the particular machine) with, of course, a correspondingly small movement, on the lower end of the specimen. Other means, such as hydraulic, or belt drive and gearing, are also sometimes used.

The second component is the means whereby the applied load is accurately measured. This generally consists of a large beam, resting on the fulcrum already referred to, with the pull from the test specimen a few inches on one side, and a jockey weight on the other. This jockey weight can be moved along the beam until it floats (so that the end moves to a central position between the top and bottom stops). The position of the jockey weight, when balance has been obtained, measures the load on the specimen which may, therefore, be read off an horizontal scale fixed on the beam.

The jockey weight generally runs on rollers and has its movement controlled by a screw, actuated by a wheel at a convenient height through suitable bevel gearing.

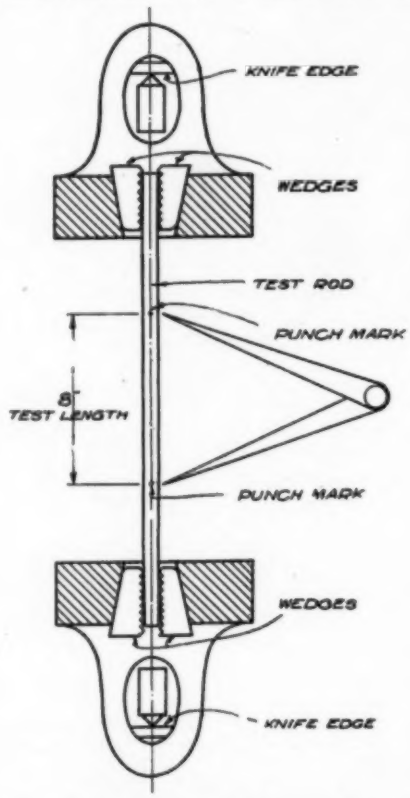


FIG. 1.—GRIP OF ROD IN TESTING MACHINE.

On a hundred ton testing machine, the distance between the knife edges may be 4 in., in which case a load of 2 tons at the end of a beam (200 in. from the fulcrum) will produce balance, since

4 in. × 100 tons = 200 in. × 2 tons.

This is a simple application of the principle of simple levers, according to which (and a simple test will confirm it) the load multiplied by its distance on one side of the fulcrum is equal to the load multiplied by its distance on the other, when balance is obtained.

In practice, the beam itself is no light weight and has to be allowed for when fixing the scale.

The actual test proceeds as follows: The jockey weight is run along to a position near the fulcrum. The specimen is fixed in the grips, after the perfect balance of the beam has been checked (and adjusted if need be) when the jockey weight is on the zero position.

A small load is then applied to the specimen by setting in motion the mechanism which pulls the lower grip downwards. This lifts the longer end of the beam, which probably touches the top stop.

The jockey weight is then run out (by turning the wheel which controls its motion) until the beam balances midway between the stops again, its position indicating on the scale the load on the specimen. More load can be applied and measured in a similar manner until eventually the specimen may be broken, the load required for this indicating, of course, the strength of the material of which it was made.

The student is strongly recommended to watch specimens of various kinds broken in a good testing machine as the nature of materials and their method of failure is perhaps more clearly seen here than in any other circumstances. So accurate are modern testing machines that it is not unusual for a hundred ton machine to record accurately 5 lbs.

3. Let us now proceed with our test. It is more instructive if, previous to fixing our specimen in the machine, we have made two little indentations on it with a pointed centre punch about 8 in. apart near the middle.

We adjust a pair of compasses so that its points will just go into both these punch marks, and then clamp it.

When we apply a pull on a specimen we can then put one end in one mark, and see, by comparing the position of the one with the other mark how much the 8-in. length of specimen has elongated.

We first apply 5 tons in the manner already described. Our compass shows no stretch or elongation. We increase the load to 10 tons and 15 tons successively, and still our compass shows no stretch. There is, in fact, still no visible change on the specimen.

At about 17 tons (depending on the particular specimen) we notice a change. Up to this point only a few revolutions of the actuating mechanism (for applying load) were required to increase the load by 5 tons. Now we find that though we keep this mechanism running, the jockey weight does not require running out to maintain balance. Our compass points indicate that the specimen is elongating, as they will not both enter the two punch-marks as before. If we continue running the mechanism which applies load to the lower end (by pulling it down), the stretch of the specimen increases, yet the jockey weight still remains almost stationary to keep the beam balancing. We may now notice the rod getting a little thinner at some parts (Fig. 3*a*).

After a time the continued stretch of the specimen requires the jockey weight to be run out to retain balance (in other words, the load on the specimen now increases), and the elongation and thinning of the rod increases. This thinning is generally local, one or more necks (or waists) appearing on the rod (Fig. 3*b*).

Eventually the rod snaps at one of these necks with a considerable report, and the end of the beam drops on to its lower stop (which should have rubber or other soft packing to receive it).

The load required to produce this fracture (called the *ultimate*, or *breaking load*) can now be read off the scale.

The specimen generally looks somewhat like Fig. 3*c*, the fracture generally presenting a grey and rough surface. Generally, one end is cupped, and the other has the complementary shape.

If we fit the two pieces together and use our compasses, we can measure the amount

the 8-in. length has stretched. This is called the *ultimate elongation*.

It is generally expressed as a percentage of the original length measured.

British Standard Specification for mild steel requires this not to be less than 20

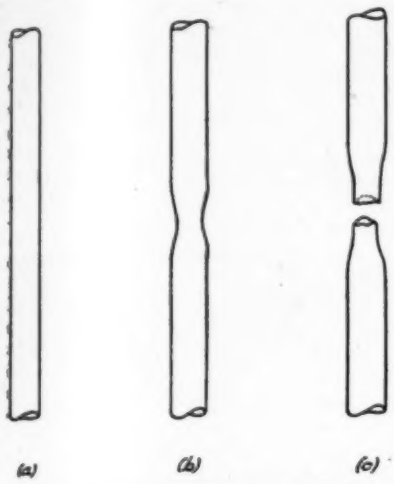


FIG. 3.—SUCCESSIVE STAGES OF FAILURE IN TENSILE TEST.

per cent. on a length of 8 in. ($\frac{20}{100} \times 8$ in. = 1.6 in.), and an elongation of 2 in. is not uncommon.

If we divide the ultimate load by the original cross-sectional area of the rod, we obtain a figure which is called the *ultimate stress*, and may be expressed in tons per square inch.

Other units of load and length may be used, such as lbs. per square inch, or tons per square foot, but a stress must always be expressed in units which state both the unit of weight and the unit of area. To talk of a stress of ten tons is as much nonsense as to talk of the distance from London to Brighton being so many square feet, and a student should be very careful to specify always the units he is using, especially when dealing with units (such as those of stress)) with which he may be unfamiliar.

The British Standard Specification (B.S.S.) requires the ultimate stress for mild steel to be not less than 28 tons nor more than 33 tons per square inch.

If we measure the diameter of the rod at the fracture, and calculate the sectional area, we can compare this with the original area of section.

The reduction of area or fracture is specified in the B.S.S. not to be less than 40 per cent.

The stress (generally about 17 tons per square inch) at which the specimen began to elongate visibly (with the help of a pair of compasses) is called the *yield point*.

The characteristics of a particular specimen of steel can be recorded if, during the experiment just recorded, we make measurements of the elongation corresponding to various stresses.

These measurements would be somewhat as follows :—

Load.		Visible Elongation.
5 tons	...	0
10 tons	...	0
15 tons	...	0
17 tons	...	.75 in.
20 tons	...	1.05 in.
24 tons	...	2.1 in.*

Now, although these measurements are recorded as load in tons and elongation in inches, it is convenient to calculate two cognate quantities which are closely related to them—namely, *stress* and *strain*.

Stress

is the load per unit area. When (as in our case) the stress is uniform over the section, it is calculated by dividing the load in tons by the original cross-sectional area in square inches, the result being the stress in tons per square inch.

Strain

is the elongation divided by the original length, in our case 8 in. So that, when the elongation is .75 in., the strain is

$$\frac{.75}{8} = .094 \text{ approximately,}$$

and so on. Notice in passing that the unit of strain is one length divided by another length, which is a pure number or ratio, and quite independent of the units in which the lengths are measured.

Thus, though the elongation was .75 in., it would be nonsense to say that the strain was .094 inches. The strain, being the ratio of one length (.75 in.) to another length (8 in.), is merely a fraction, and has no other unit.

The reason we prefer to think of stress rather than load is because it tells us the condition of the specimen without reference to its size or shape. If we are told the *pull* on a bar is 30 tons, we cannot know anything about its safety unless we are also told whether it is 1 in. square or 2 in. diameter, or whatever it may be. In the first case, the specimen would be near fracture; in the second, perfectly safe. On the other hand, if we know the *stress* is 30 tons per square inch, then we know it is near the breaking point if the material is ordinary mild steel.

Similarly, the elongation gives us little indication of the condition of the material unless we are also told whether this elongation occurs in a length of 8 in. or in 8,000 in. (as may easily happen with a steel cable carrying the cage in a mine).

In the one case, a 2-in. elongation would indicate a condition near the breaking-point; in the latter, a perfectly safe condition.

If, however, we are told the *strain* is so much, we know the whole story without bothering to inquire what the length is.

We can now convert our loads and elongations into stresses and strains respectively, in the first case by dividing by the area (area of 1 in. diam. rod is .78 sq. ins.), and in the second by dividing by the original length (8 in.).

The results of our experiment may now be recorded as follows :—

Load	Stress Tons per sq. in.	Visible Elongation in.	Visible Strain in.
5 tons ...	6.4 ...	0 ...	0
10 ,, ...	12.8 ...	0 ...	0
15 ,, ...	19.3 ...	0 ...	0
17 ,, ...	21.9 ...	.75 ...	.094
20 ,, ...	25.7 ...	1.05 ...	.131
24 ,, ...	30.9 ...	2.1 ...	.262

These results can be plotted on a piece of squared paper. We generally measure the stress vertically and the strain horizontally. For each value of the stress, we measure along an horizontal length proportionate to the corresponding strain, and mark the point so arrived at. These are shown

* Specimen broke. Elongation measured after fracture.

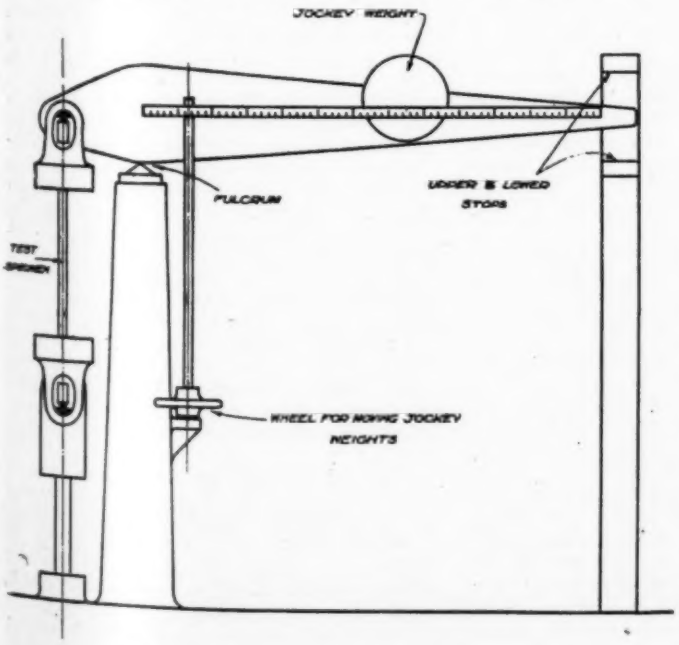


FIG. 2.—DIAGRAM OF TESTING MACHINE.

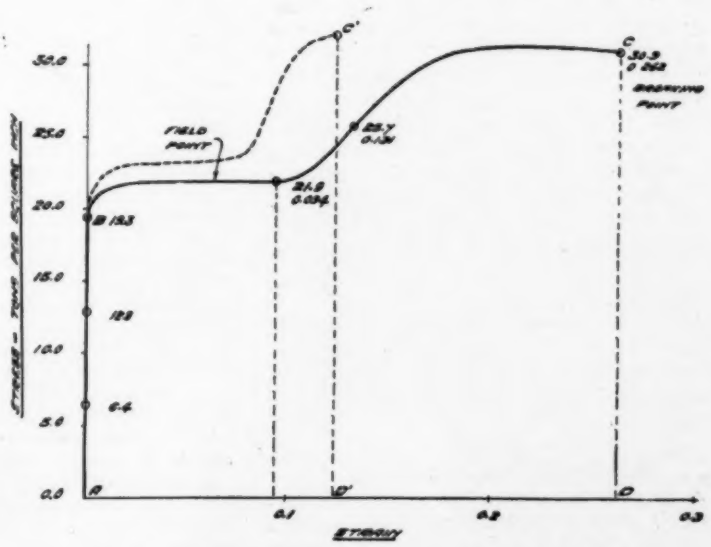


FIG. 4.—STRESS-STRAIN CURVE FOR MILD STEEL.

in Fig 4 as crosses, corresponding to the figures in the preceding table, and a line drawn between these points gives us the characteristic stress curve for that particular steel.

4. These stress strain curves give quite a lot of information to an experienced person. In the first place they show clearly the yield point, the breaking point, and the ultimate strain, all important properties, which vary for different steels.

For example, the curve for another steel is also shown on Fig. 4 by dotted lines. This would be a more brittle steel. Both its yield point and its breaking point are a little higher, but its strain is much lower. This steel has an ultimate strain hardly sufficient to pass B.S.S.

Generally speaking, with ordinary mild steels, increase of strength is accompanied by loss of strain or elongation. Increase of strength can be obtained by the addition of a greater percentage of carbon than is usual, but such increase results in loss of strain and increase of brittleness.

A material that breaks with a small strain is more brittle than one which can be extended a great deal before breaking. Extreme examples of brittle materials are cast iron and concrete. In both cases the ultimate strain would generally be less than .01 (1 in. in 100 in.). Brittle materials have definite disadvantages as compared with yielding materials for constructional work. In the first place, when overstressed they fail suddenly without warning, whereas the yielding material gives warning during the period of yielding.

Secondly, in the process of fabricating girders and stanchions, and in the subsequent riveting on site, much hammering takes place which would be liable to break them were they made of brittle materials.

Thirdly, local over-stressing, due to uneven contacts at joints, is largely relieved or mitigated by yield in a yielding material, but would cause fracture in a brittle material.

For these (and other) reasons, engineers have found relatively soft or mild steel better and more reliable than harder or stronger steels, the property of yield being an important one.

It is possible in modern metallurgy to supply special steels which combine a great strength without a corresponding loss of ductility, and for large bridges considerable use is made of such material. But for ordinary constructional work its increased cost has so far prevented its adoption, and it will not be referred to here.

The area under the stress strain curve (A.B.C.D. in Fig 4) is a measure of the work done on the specimen before it breaks. Clearly the greater this is the less liable is a structural member to be broken in certain practical contingencies, such as by a falling weight, or by itself falling, where in both cases the energy available for producing fracture is limited, and depends on the magnitude of the falling weight and its speed.

It will be seen that with the more brittle (or less ductile) specimen whose curve was given by dotted lines in Fig. 4, the area under the diagram (the area A.B.C.D.) is much less.

Municipal Concert Hall, Croydon.

A draft Parliamentary Bill by Croydon Corporation seeks power for the establishment of a municipal concert hall.

EXHIBITION OF A.A. SCHOOL WORK, 1925-26

By J. MURRAY EASTON, A.R.I.B.A.

The result of another year's effort by the students of the Architectural Association School of Architecture is now to be seen at Bedford-square. The work as a whole bears witness to an immense amount of industry and enthusiasm, and in many cases to great ability; and it suggests the influence of a teaching staff very much alive, not only to the problems of present-day design, but also to the difficulties of giving the students a right approach and attitude towards architecture. Everything is obviously in a transitional stage, just as it is in the world of actual practice. The body architectural still has one foot firmly planted on the classic foundation, while with the other it endeavours to find an equally effectual resting-place on design based on logic and on abstract form. In the schools, meanwhile, every variety of experiment in expression is eagerly tried, but it is clear that logical conception and planning and practical construction are stressed, and that these considerations are used as a basis for the imagination of the student to work on.

The first year work shows the dual inspiration just referred to. There are the usual, and in this case, exceedingly well-drawn and rendered examples of the Orders, with sketch compositions of classical subjects. The shadows of a Doric cap fully worked out introduce the student to the most subtle refinement of Greek art. On the other hand, there is a development which is extremely interesting—several sheets of free composition in solid forms. These, although free from architectural detail, are obviously building forms, having definite, though quite loose, relationships to plan and structure. It seemed to me that nothing could be more stimulating to the architectural imagination than these plastic conceptions, in which the spirit is put before the letter. In a simpler way the shadowed studies of circular and modelled forms of a simple kind show the same idea in operation. Carefully drawn and rendered plans of a monumental type (the Pantheon, the Saluté, St. Paul's, &c.) give another and valuable approach to design, and the earliest vestiges of building construction show that the practical building situation is well in hand. In all these studies drawing, of course, counts heavily, and a sense of pattern is stimulated by lettering, of which there are some fairly good specimens, and by colour work.

The second year has put up a very complete and well-selected exhibition. This is an excellent vintage year, and has matured strikingly, for there is a marked difference between the Greek compositions done in October and the far superior Roman ones done in February. Among the latter, one based on the arch of Constantine and Trajan's column is exceptionally good. Equally noticeable is the progress in sketch subjects. For example, drawings made for a wall fountain in November are not to be compared with those of a bridge done several months later. Mr. J. A. Ritchie's firmly drawn and delightfully restrained design is quite excellent, and there are others not far behind. The setting of a Gothic subject, a gatehouse to a monastery, has obviously taxed the students' capacities, and it seemed to me a very useful change from classic themes. Construction subjects are very carefully done, notably a staircase, but in the working drawings it is clear that the students are shy of using conventional colours boldly, and tend to produce something which is neither a decorative drawing nor an informative one. The colour decorations are a little wild, but one or two are pleasant enough, notably a foyer interior by Mr. D. E. Barry, in warm tones. It has a very good cinema feeling without being too bizarre. Drawings from the cast are rather weak, and no measured work is shown.

The work of the third year is generally very good and sometimes brilliant, both in design and presentation. The last and most important subject of the year, a "National History Museum in a Provincial Town," has been treated first as a design and then as a construction subject. The plans do not vary much but the elevations do, and Miss C. W. Preston and Messrs. Grayson O'Rorke and Peacock have each maintained a very definite and distinct expression. The first-mentioned gets vigour and finish out of a simplified classic order motif. The chief weakness of her design is the inadequate expression of the upper story. The last-mentioned very nearly gets away with a modernist handling, in brick, of boldly modelled verticals sharply contrasted with plain horizontals. But I should have liked to see a detail of his brick lintels that with Dutch courage defy the laws of gravity.

A commemorative monument on a rocky coast provided an exercise in more purely plastic conception, and again the designers have risen to the occasion. Designs for a lakeside pavilion, and open-air theatre, a shop front and a country inn all added to the impression of keenness and ability. But I noticed that some half-dozen names bulked very largely among the exhibitors, and I assume that there are varying levels of accomplishment in the third as in other years. I must finally remark upon a colour study of a niche in blue and gold that had Byzantine and Persian and Chinese suggestions, and was wholly delightful; also some crisp and sensitive life studies.

Students in their fourth and fifth years are expected to have reached a fairly high level of competence both in design and presentation, and it becomes somewhat more difficult to make valid criticism of their work without thorough inspection. There is evidence of a great deal of very closely-studied work and a certain absence of light-hearted sketch-designs that were such a stimulating feature of the work of the second and third years. However desirable it may be to concentrate upon the serious business of designing constructable buildings, it would be a pity if the invaluable training in the quick grasp of a problem, provided by these twelve hours sketches, was lost sight of. In an Institute of Scientific Research the students had a rather difficult subject, from the point of view of expression, at least, for the requirements were actually a great exhibition hall surrounded by laboratories. The hall dominates all the conceptions so greatly that the research part of the scheme becomes quite subsidiary. There is considerable variety in the planning, and Mr. Breakwell, whose design received a First Mention, shows a facility, noticeable in his other designs in the room, for adapting various continental mannerisms. Here the feeling is Dutch, and in a design for an athletic centre it is Swedish. Both are very well done. Mr. T. W. Snailum has a carefully-rendered and pleasant if somewhat hard treatment of the last-mentioned subject, and Mr. Brinton a good and sensible plan with a somewhat dull elevation. An interesting planning subject has been set for the creation of Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park with buildings on something of the scale of Kew Gardens. Considerable variety of treatment is shown in some attractively-rendered plans. The construction drawings are very closely worked out, and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher show sheets of steelwork design which few practising architects would care to attempt. A project of colour decoration for a suite of rooms has resulted in some rich and perhaps over-elaborate treatments. Mr. C. P. Allen's scheme is striking and on the whole the most successful owing to the dominance of a single colour.

Measured drawings are not a strong feature of the exhibition, but this may be partly due to lack of space for showing. A set of Chelsea Hospital, by Miss L. Wilkinson and Mr. G. M. Jenkins, has won the Council's Measured Drawings prize. The ½ in. scales are somewhat lacking in precision, but the ¼ in. are well if not brilliantly drawn. An interesting subject has been found in the St. Andrew's Parochial

schools, Hatton Garden, and has been nicely drawn by Miss A. Dicker. Two or three smaller subjects complete the list. Measured drawing, perhaps rightly, no longer holds the position in architectural education which it once did, but it is of infinite value in establishing in the young architect's mind the relation between drawing and buildings.

How to find time for all these desirable studies is a problem which an outsider is scarcely competent to decide, and the school is to be warmly congratulated on its success in achieving a fair balance between, and in the level of attainment in, each field.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

Special Examination Qualifying for Candidature as Associate R.I.B.A.

The Council of the R.I.B.A., on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, have approved a revised scheme for the Special Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. to come into operation for the examination to be held in December, 1926. This Special Examination will be open to architects in practice over 30 years of age and to assistants over 30 years of age whose applications are approved by the Board. In support of their applications for admission to the examination candidates must submit as evidence of their general architectural knowledge and capabilities:—(*a*) examples of their work, accompanied by a detailed report, or reports, and (*b*) a written report, thesis, review or article on some architectural, town planning, or similar matter as an indication of their ability to study or analyse a subject and to write clearly upon it.

The following will be the time-table for the examination:—

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.

(A) Design for a building of moderate dimensions or a portion of a more important edifice, to be made from particulars given. The drawings to comprise plans, elevation and section, to a small scale with some details to a large scale. Before leaving the building on the first day the candidate will be required to hand in a tracing of his design, indicating its main lines, which must not be materially departed from in the subsequent development of his scheme.

MONDAY.

(B.1) General Construction, including shoring and underpinning and a general knowledge of steel and concrete. (C) Hygiene, or (F) The Outline of the History and Practice of Town Planning. (i) History of Town Planning as illustrated by Ancient, Mediæval, Renaissance, and Modern town plans. (ii) The influences dictating the growth and development of cities. (iii) Economic, Hygienic, and Social considerations and the varying character of towns due to the domination of one or more of these considerations. (iv) Requirements for Administration, Commerce, Industries, and Housing. (v) Traffic and Transport by road, rail, water, and air, and provisions for dealing with them. (vi) Parks, Recreation Grounds, Playing Fields, Gardens, and other open spaces and their disposition. (vii) Architectural elements, grouping of buildings, bridges, monuments, statuary and other decorative features; their scale and proportions. (viii) The preservation of historic buildings and sites. (ix) The influence of engineering requirements, such as roads, sewers, and other municipal services upon town-planning schemes. (x) The conduct of procedure under the Town-Planning Acts and other Acts and regulations affecting the development and improvement of towns.

TUESDAY.

(D) Specifications and the Properties and Uses of Building Materials. (E) Professional Practice. Oral Examination. It will be noted that there is no paper on Advanced Steel Construction, two or three questions on the general knowledge of steel and concrete construction being included in the paper on General Construction, while candidates may choose to take either a paper on Hygiene or one on Town Planning.

The whole examination will be concluded on the Tuesday afternoon in order to reduce the amount of time to be spent by candidates away from their offices. In the case of architects in practice the age limit has been raised from 25 to 30. The examination will be held on December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, and the closing date for applications is October 30. Forms of application may be obtained on application to the R.I.B.A.

Final Examination.

The Board of Architectural Education calls attention to the fact that the subject of "The Outline of the History and Practice of Town Planning" will be included as an alternative to the subject of Advanced Steel Construction (B.2) or Hygiene (C.) in the R.I.B.A. Final Examination from January 1, 1927, onwards. The following has been approved as the syllabus for the subject:—(1) History of Town Planning as illustrated by Ancient, Mediæval, Renaissance, and Modern town plans. (2) The influences dictating the growth and development of cities. (3) Economic, Hygienic, and Social considerations and the varying character of towns due to the domination of one or more of these considerations. (4) Requirements for Administration, Commerce, Industries and Housing. (5) Traffic and Transport by road, rail, water, and air, and provisions for dealing with them. (6) Parks, Recreation Grounds, Playing Fields, Gardens and other open spaces and their disposition. (7) Architectural elements, grouping of buildings, bridges, monuments, statuary and other decorative features; their scale and proportions. (8) The preservation of Historic Buildings and Sites. (9) The influence of engineering requirements, such as roads, sewers and other municipal services upon Town Planning schemes. (10) The conduct of procedure under the Town-Planning Acts and other Acts and regulations affecting the development and improvement of towns.

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture.

The Maintenance Scholarships Committee of the R.I.B.A. announce that the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society have promised a contribution to the Maintenance Scholarships Fund of £35 per annum.

Examinations Recognised for Probationership R.I.B.A.

The Board of Architectural Education calls attention to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A., on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, have decided not to accept the Day School (Higher) Examination of the Scottish Education Department in support of an application for registration as Probationer.

FOLLOWING are notes from the minutes of the Council for July 19:—

Exhibitions of Architecture.—Arrangements have been made for an Exhibition of Dominion and Colonial Architecture in October–November, 1926, and an Exhibition of Indian and Burmese Architecture in 1927. Annual exhibitions of current architecture will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries beginning with the summer of 1927.

British School at Rome.—A Henry Jarvis Travelling Studentship of £250 for one year tenable at the British School at Rome was awarded to Mr. B. R. Ward.

Registration.—The Council adopted the Registration Bill as drafted by the Registration Committee, ordered it to be submitted to the Councils of the Allied Societies and to the General Body of Members for their approval, and authorised the Registration Committee to consult with other interested professional bodies with a view to securing their co-operation and support previously to presenting the Bill to Parliament.

Members' Names on Notice Boards.—The Council approved the recommendations of the Practice Standing Committee on this subject and ordered them to be embodied in the "Suggestions Governing the Professional Conduct and Practice of Architects."

The "Standard Method of Measurement."—On the advice of the Architects' and Builders' Joint Consultation Board it was decided to publish in the R.I.B.A. *Journal* a note recommending members generally to adopt the "Standard Method of Measurement."

The British Engineering Standards Association.—Mr. E. H. Evans, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Special Committee on Cranes and Derricks for use on buildings.

Mr. P. J. Waldram, L.R.I.B.A., has been appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Sub-Committee on Standardisation of Colours.

The British Waterworks Association.—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., and Lt.-Col. P. A. Hopkins, L.R.I.B.A., have been appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Standing Committee on Water Regulations.

Membership.—The following were elected to the Fellowship by the Council:—Mr. F. L. H. Fleming (Johannesburg), Mr. G. H. Godsell (Sydney), General Sir J. Talbot Hobbs (Perth, W.A.), Mr. J. S. Murdoch (Melbourne), Mr. G. L. Wilson (Shanghai), Mr. John A. Pearson (Toronto).

Resignation.—The resignation of Mr. P. Morley Horder, F.R.I.B.A., was accepted.

Reinstatement.—Mr. F. H. Bromhead was reinstated as an Associate.

Studentship.—The following Probationers were elected Students of the R.I.B.A.:—E. H. Beale (A.A.), D. H. Beaty-Pownall (A.A.), F. J. Buckland (A.A.), R. McConnell Butler (Birmingham School of Architecture), H. M. R. Drury (A.A.), R. C. Erith (A.A.), Barbara S. H. Fisher (A.A.), W. R. F. Fisher (A.A.), Ella M. Garratt (Birmingham School of Architecture), J. Grey (A.A.), Mary F. Rigg (A.A.), M. Tha Tun (A.A.), A. Vetchinsky (A.A.), G. E. Warburton (A.A.).

Licentiateship.—The following were elected as Licentiates under Section III (*f*) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—Mr. W. Arnold Mitchell, Mr. G. Austen Taylor.

Board of Architectural Education.

Victory Scholarship and Tite Prize: Final Competitions.—As the result of the preliminary competitions for the Victory Scholarship and the Tite Prize, the following have been selected to take part in the final competitions:—

Victory Scholarship.—Mr. M. G. C. Spencely Liverpool University; Mr. D. H. Beaty-Pownall, Architectural Association; Mr. R. L. Hiscock, Architectural Association; Mr. R. R. Cummings, Architectural Association; Mr. J. B. Wride, The Technical College, Cardiff; Mr. J. A. Coia, Glasgow School of Architecture.

Tite Prize.—Mr. T. C. Haynes, Liverpool Univ.; Mr. H. H. Powell, Liverpool Univ.; Mr. K. J. R. Peacock, Architectural Assoc.; Mr. E. B. O'Rorke, Architectural Assoc.; Mr. E. B. Cumine, Architectural Assoc.; Miss C. W. Preston, Architectural Assoc.; Mr. H. H. Goldsmith, Architectural Assoc.; Mr. A. B. Grayson, Architectural Assoc.; Miss B. Scott, Architectural Assoc.; Mr. George Ford, Northern Poly.; Mr. Donald G. Walton, Birmingham; Mr. P. G. Budgen, Technical Coll., Cardiff; Mr. H. A. Barton, Technical Coll., Cardiff; Mr. Edward Holman, Mr. D. H. McMorran.

Fires of Electrical Origin.

In his annual report, Dr. Waldo, the City Coroner, states that 186 City fires were personally investigated by him. Thirty-three were electrical in origin. Of this number the fire and explosion in 15 of the cases occurred in electrical distribution boxes on public footways. The cause, as assigned by the London Fire Brigade and City Police for these fires and explosions, was simply "defective electrical circuit." Dr. Waldo suggests that a careful investigation of the root cause of these dangerous fires and explosions be made by the Board of Trade or other responsible authority, with a view, if possible, to their prevention. In the remaining 18 electrical fires 12 were caused by defective electrical circuit, and six were due to the overheating of electrical radiators, irons, and coils.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

New Public Buildings, Rangoon.

The site of the new Rangoon Courts for the Commissioners of H.I.M. Public Works Department of the Government of Burma is diamond-shaped, and to obviate the difficulty of the acute angles the ends of the building have been curved. The building, which will consist of five floors, will be a steel-framed structure. The walls will be of brick finished in Atlas White cement, owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable stone. The building will provide ample accommodation for the necessary courts, Government officials, and their respective departments. The main entrances are on the Strand-road and Shafraz-street fronts, which open into vestibules which lead to the main staircase hall. The subsidiary entrances are at the ends of the building. A broad arcade runs the full length of the Strand-road front, above which is a colonnade which serves as a protection from the sun and overlooks the Rangoon River. The Shafraz-street entrance is approached by a *porte cochere*, adjoining which garage accommodation has been provided for the cars of the officials. The Courts generally have been placed on the cool side of the building on the first and second floors adjoining their respective departments. All the rooms have been kept high; ample provision has been made for through ventilation, and the windows have been protected from the direct rays of the sun.

Mr. Thomas O. Foster, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Hall and Library, Bedford School.

The addition to Bedford School illustrated has been erected by the Old Boys as a memorial to the Old Bedfordians who fell in the War. The building takes the form of a small hall on the first floor with a library on the ground floor, and is connected with the present school building by an open corridor. It is faced with multi-coloured bricks with Weldon stone dressings, the roofs being covered with hand-made tiles. The interior of the building is very simply treated, the woodwork being in oak. The end of the hall is panelled in oak, on which is an inscription and list of names of the fallen. The general contractors were Samuel Foster, Ltd., Kempston, Bedford, and the sub-contractors were as follows:—Carving, Mr. Edward Burton; heating, Henry Bacchus, Ltd., Bedford; electric lighting, Kilpil & Billson, Bedford; casements, William Smith, London; sanitary fittings, George Jennings, Ltd., London; door furniture, Comyn Ching & Co., London. Bricks supplied by Charles Franklin, Bedford.

Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., was responsible for the design and the carrying out of the work.

"Greenhayes," Cambridge.

This house is being erected on the Latharoad, Cambridge, and stands in its own grounds. It contains a large entrance hall, with spacious drawing-room, dining-room, morning-room and study, all opening off the hall, with the usual offices, bedrooms and bathrooms. The brickwork is built in multi-coloured sand-faced bricks, and the upper part in half-timber work in solid English oak framing, part of which is filled in with Dutch bricks and the remainder in stucco. The roof is covered with hand-made sand-faced tiles. The architect is Mr. Charles F. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., of Cambridge, the general contractors being Messrs. Coulson & Son, Ltd., Cambridge. The heating is being carried out by Messrs. Norris & Dutton, Ltd., of London.

Royal National Eisteddfod Competitions.

We illustrate this week the measured drawings awarded a prize of £25 in one of these competitions, together with the prize-winning designs for a street façade. The winning design for a National Parliament House for Wales was given last week. Mr. Arthur Keen, V-P.R.I.B.A., was the assessor in these competitions.

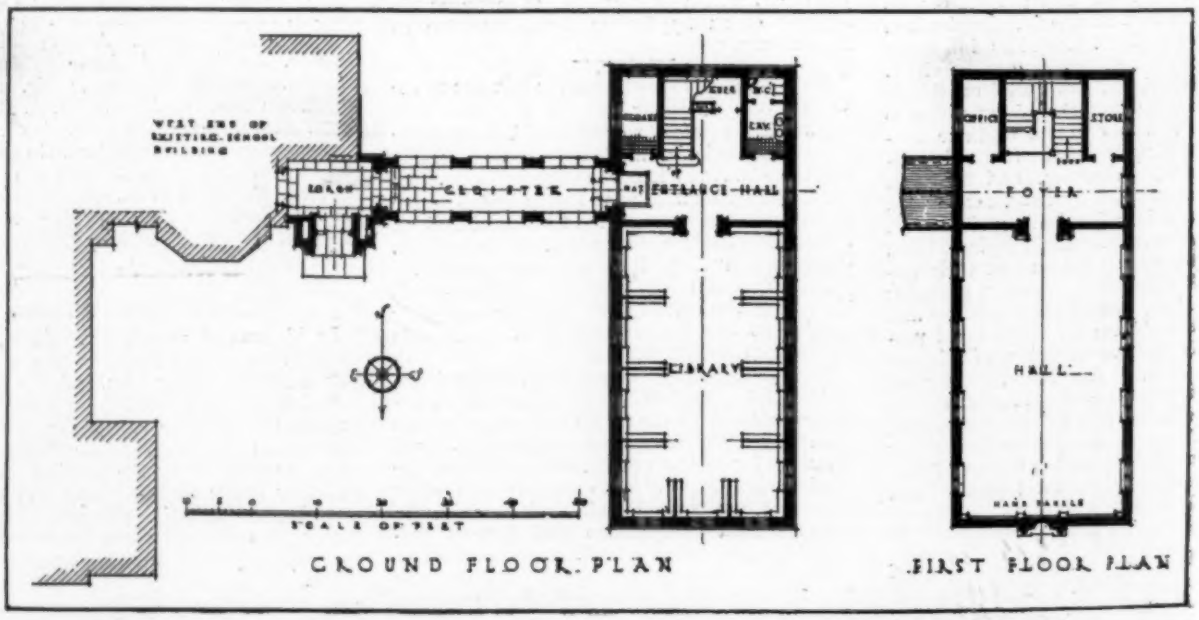
Westminster Bank, Kettering Branch.

These premises have just been completed in the Market-place, Kettering. The site was a difficult one in consequence of the irregularity of the ground at the back, and owing to the necessity of providing a wide side entrance to the adjoining premises at the side and rear. The front is faced in Portland stone, and the roof covered with "Lombardic" Italian tiles. The contractors were Messrs. A. Lewin & Son, of Kettering, and the architects, Messrs. Crickmay & Sons, Westminster.

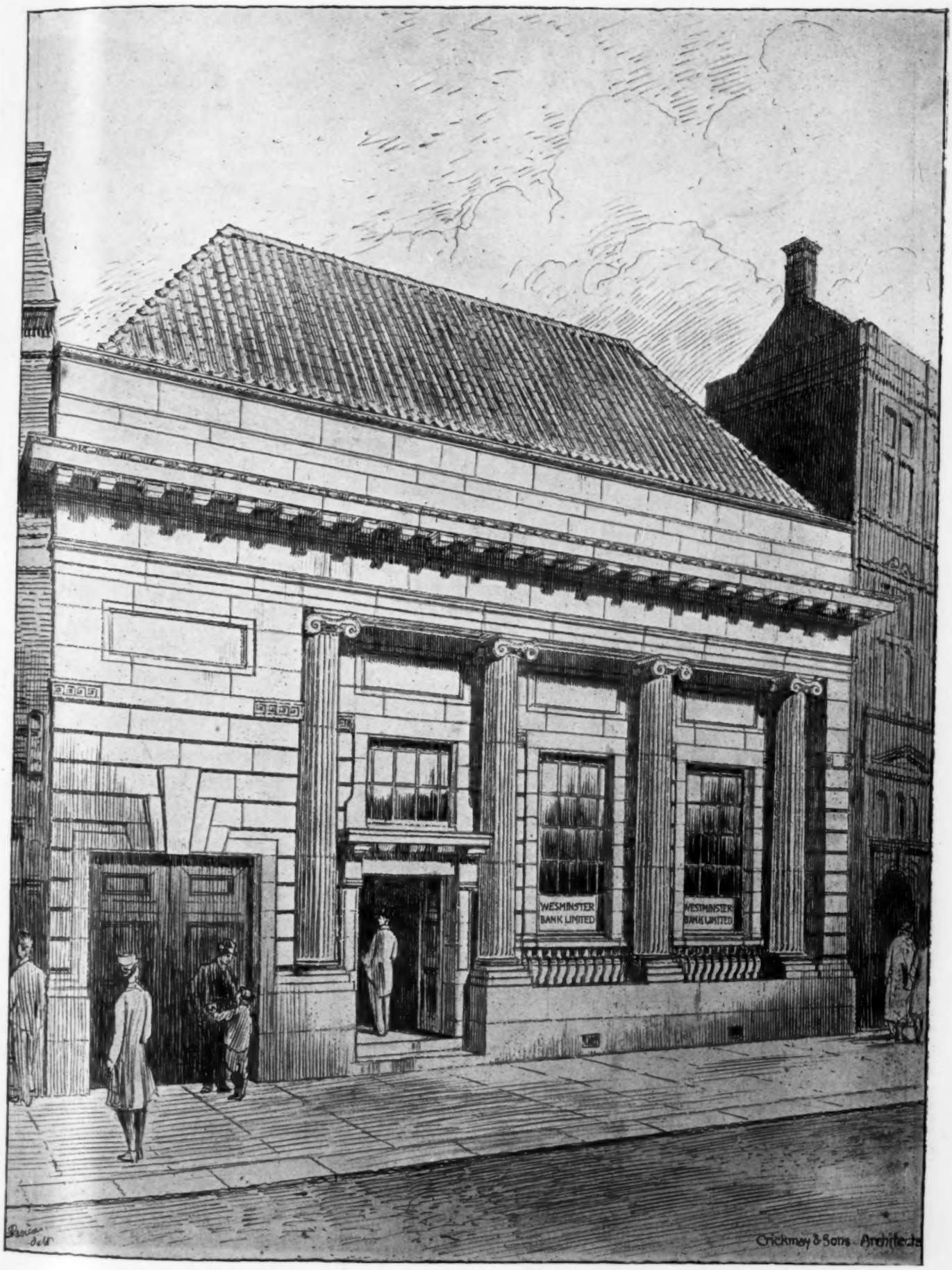
"Livermead Close," Torquay.

"Livermead Close" stands on a hill to the west of Torquay and commands a panoramic view of the whole of Torbay. It is approached from the north side through a thatched gateway into a courtyard, and a special feature of this entrance is the carefully-planned peep of Berry Head, framed in the opening of the wall that divides the garden from the courtyard. The front door is at the end of a covered cloister, that has a counterpart in the spacious loggia that faces south. The house itself is built of brick, stuccoed, and thatched with ley reeds; the windows are steel casements with leaded lights, and the chimneys are in the old Devonshire style with offsets of random Delabole slates. There are teak doors throughout, fitted with old-fashioned wood latches; massive teak beams support the ceilings of the two living rooms. The staircase is of oak with twisted balusters while a row of old brass bells in the hall are in further keeping with the prevailing farmhouse character. A garage is placed on the left of the gateway and has an apple loft above it. At the extreme end of the garden wall is a small summer-house, its circular window overlooking the wide paved terrace, with a formal garden and shallow circular steps.

Mr. F. Harrild, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., is the architect, the contractor being Mr. R. G. Spiller, of Chard, Sherborne, and Taunton, Somerset. Following is a list of sub-contractors:—Internal doors, The West of England Joinery, Co.; staircase, Samuel Elliot & Son, Reading; paving bricks, Thomas Lawrence, Bracknell; tile slips, small bricks and moulded bricks, The Daneshill Brick and Tile Co., Basingstoke; teak beams, The Castle Shipbreaking Co., London; paving stone, United Stone Firms; sanitary fittings, Shanks & Co., London; stone fireplace, The Beer Stone Co., Seaton; steel windows, Crittall, Ltd.; leaded lights, The West of England Stained Glass Co., Plymouth; electric wiring, S. Wort, Totnes.

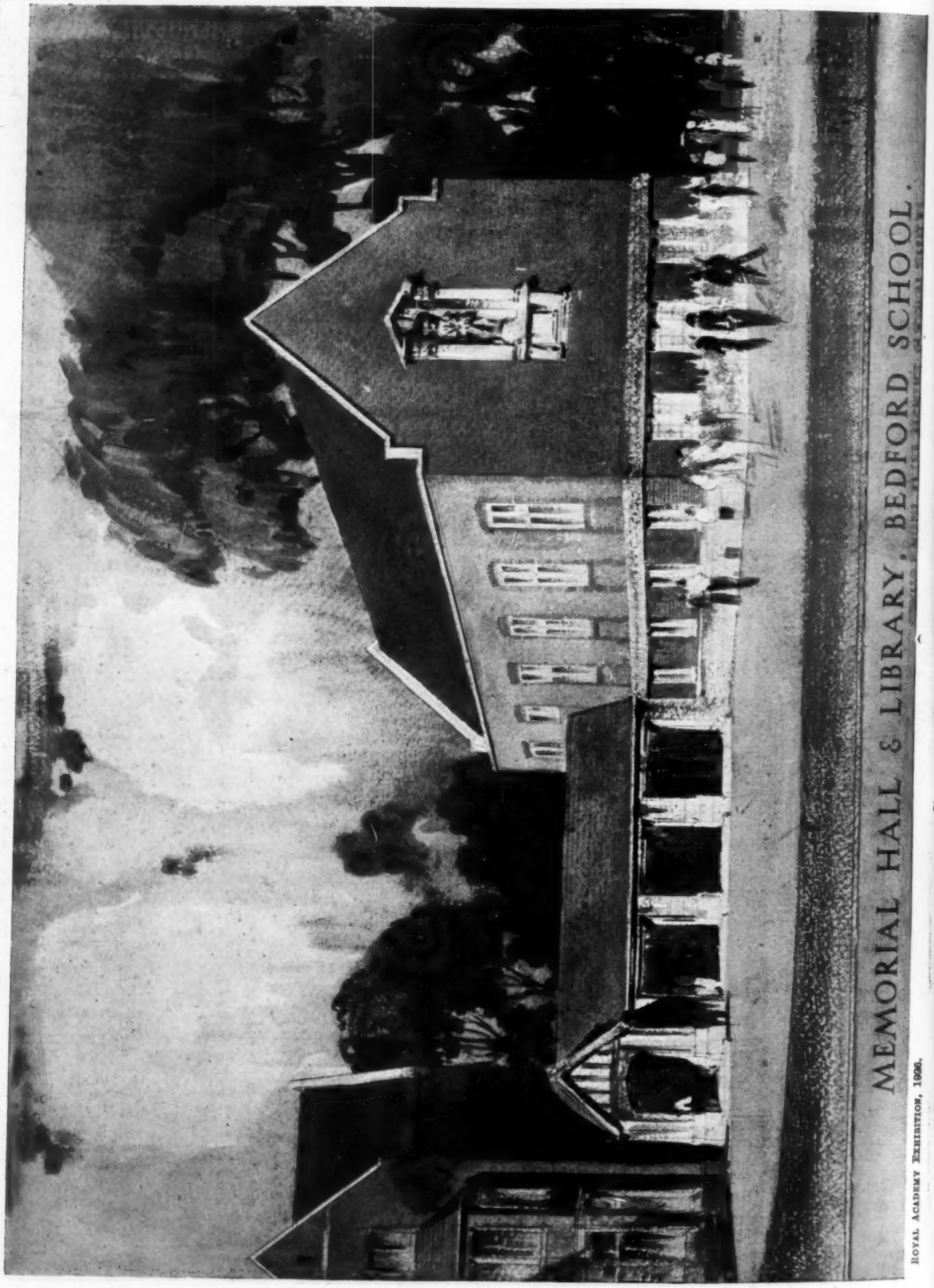


Memorial Hall and Library, Bedford School. MR. OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Branch Office of the Westminster Bank, Kettering.

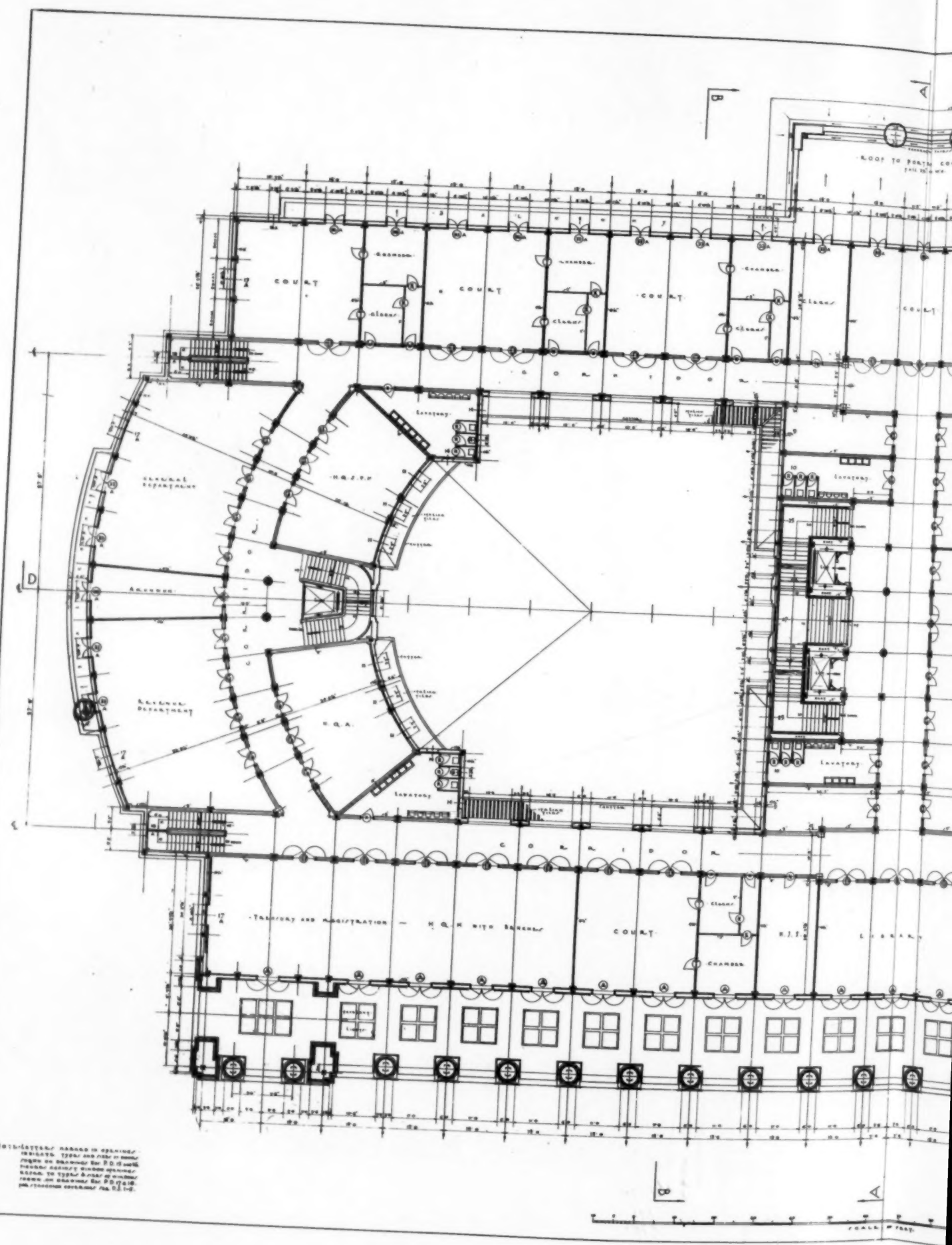
MESSRS. CRICKMAY & SONS, Architects.



MEMORIAL HALL & LIBRARY, BEDFORD SCHOOL.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1926.

UNIV. OF MICH.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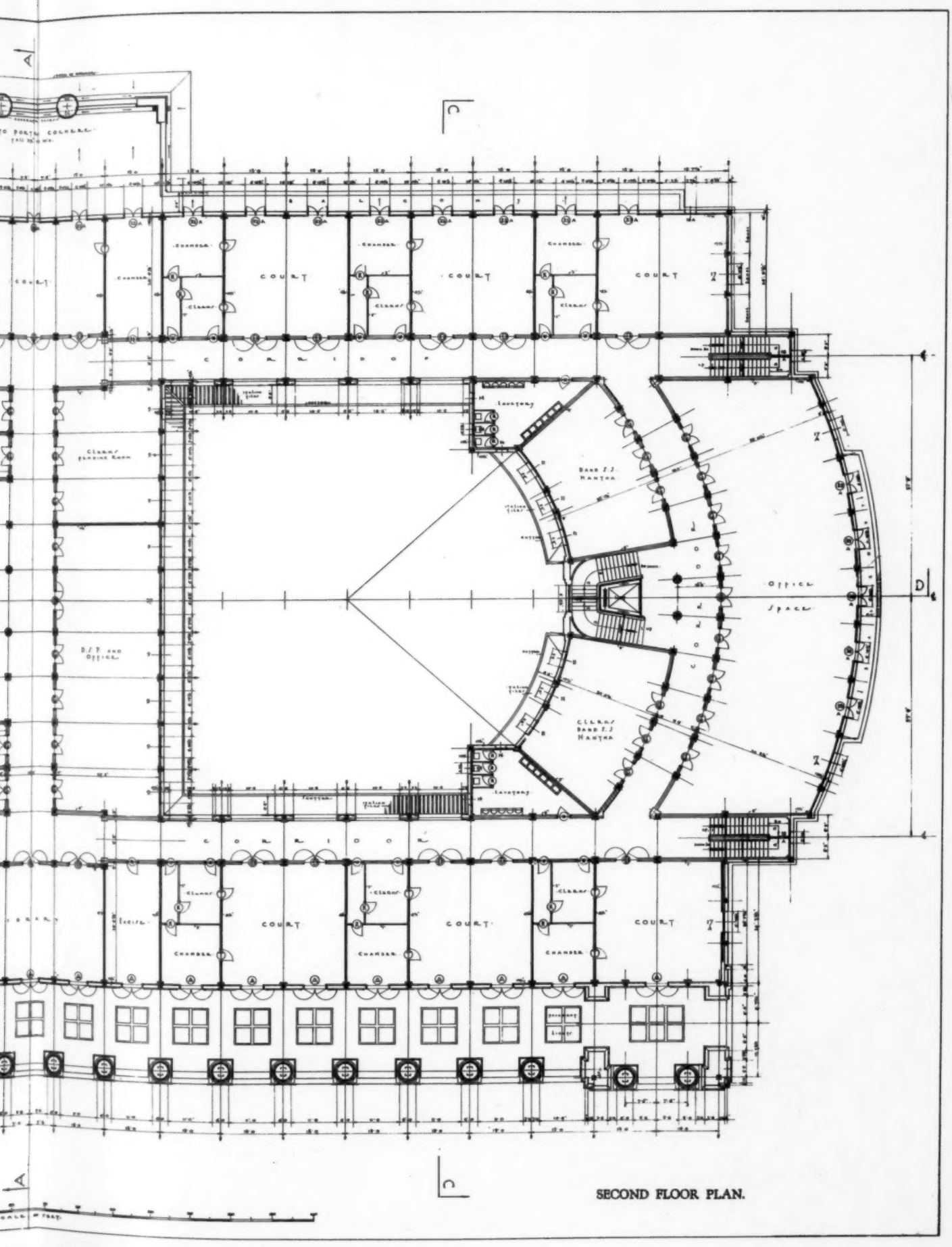

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS IMPERIAL
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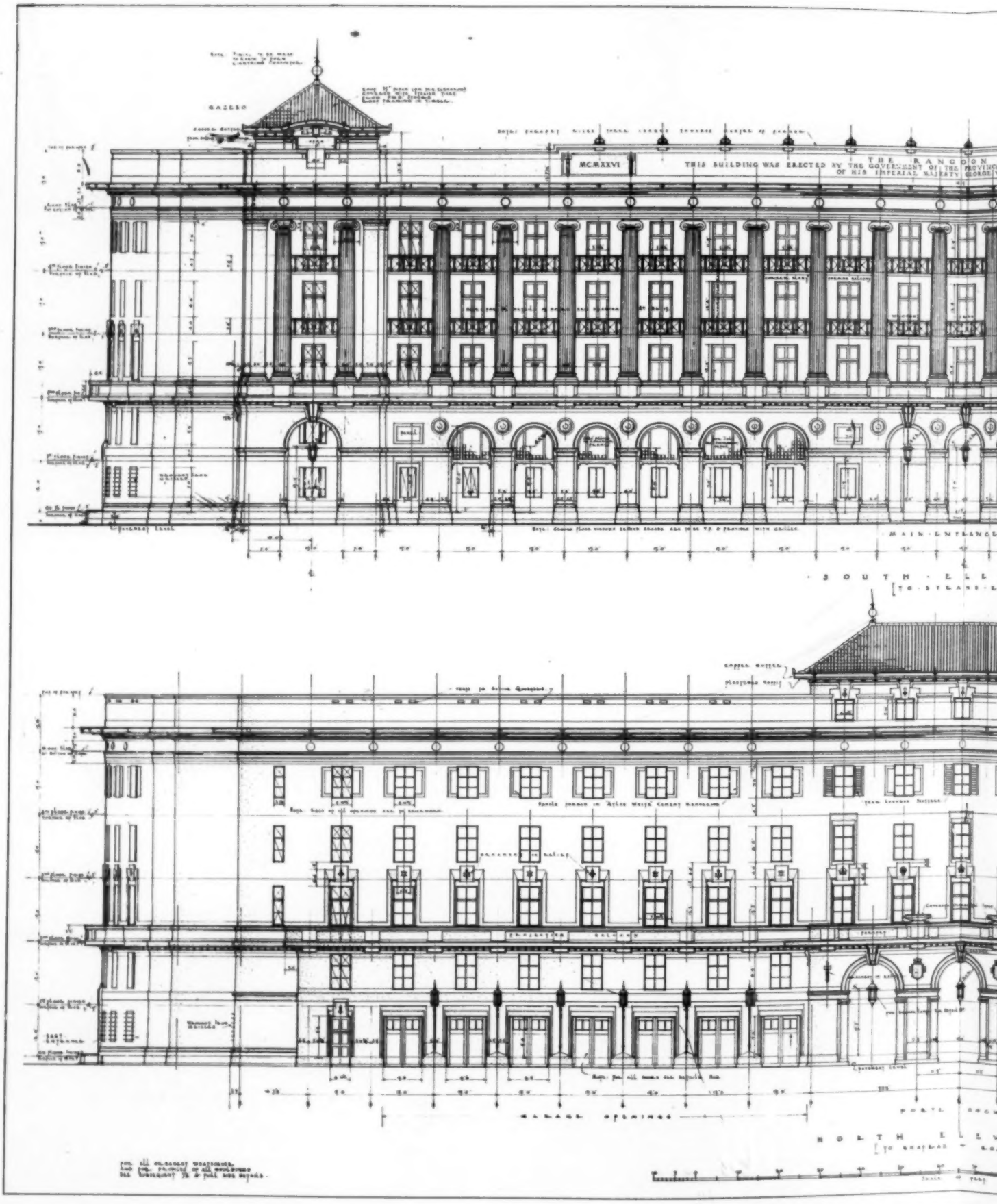

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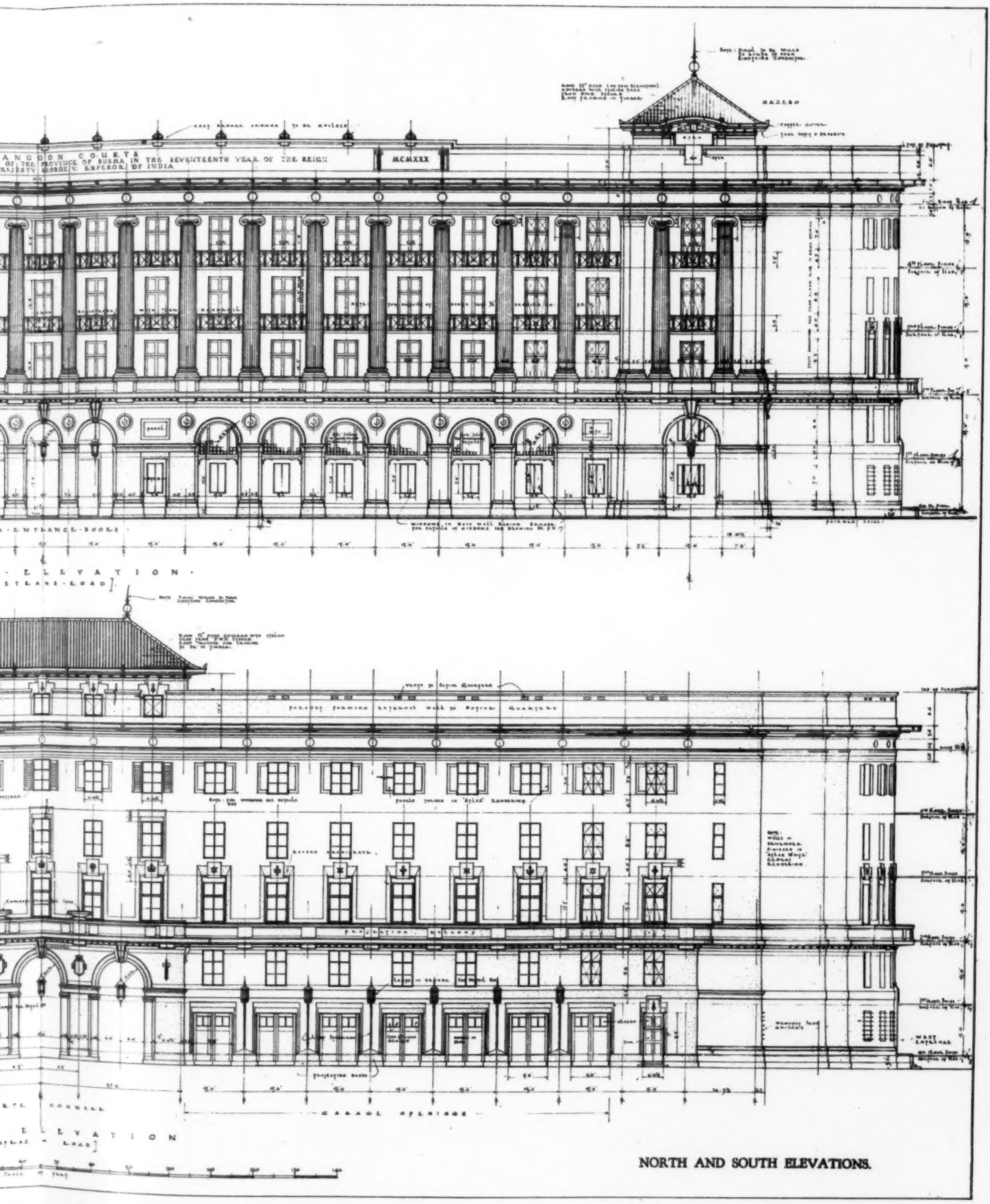
Mr. Thomas O. Foster, F.R.I.B.



NORTH AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS.

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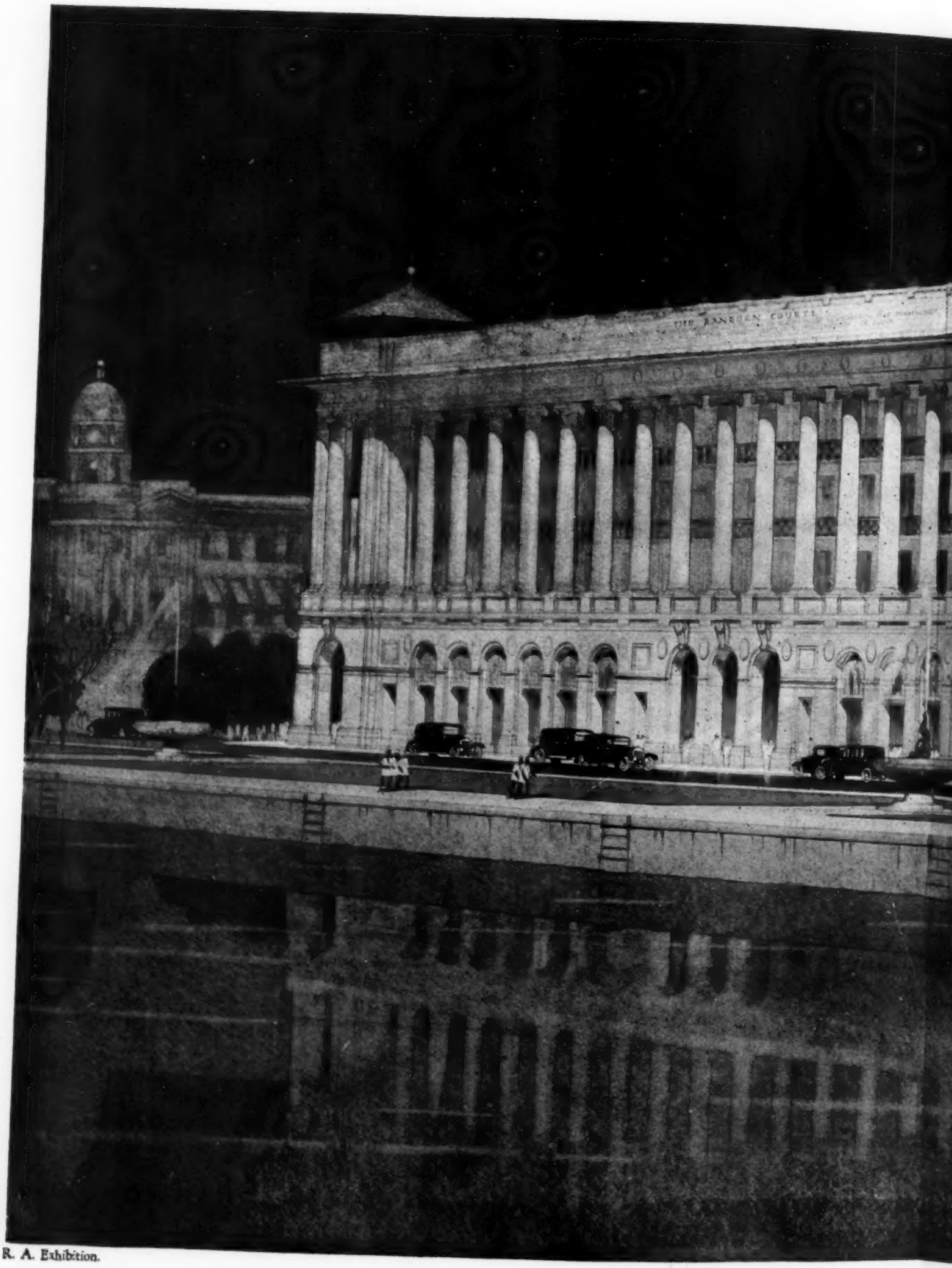
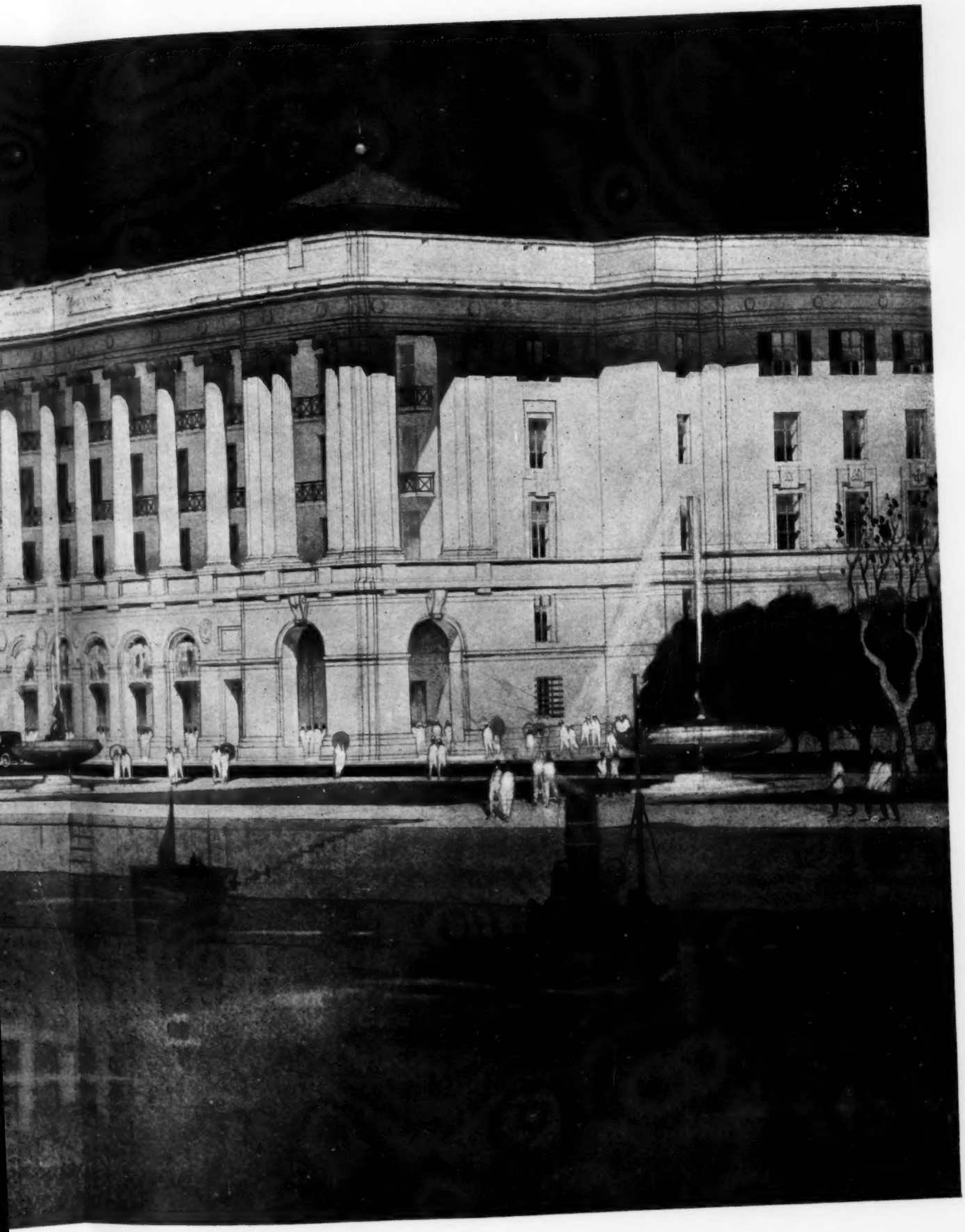
oster, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



R. A. Exhibition.

NEW BUILDINGS, RANGOON COURTS, FOR THE
MAJESTY'S PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF

Mr. Thomas O. Foster, F.R.



COURTS, FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS IMPERIAL
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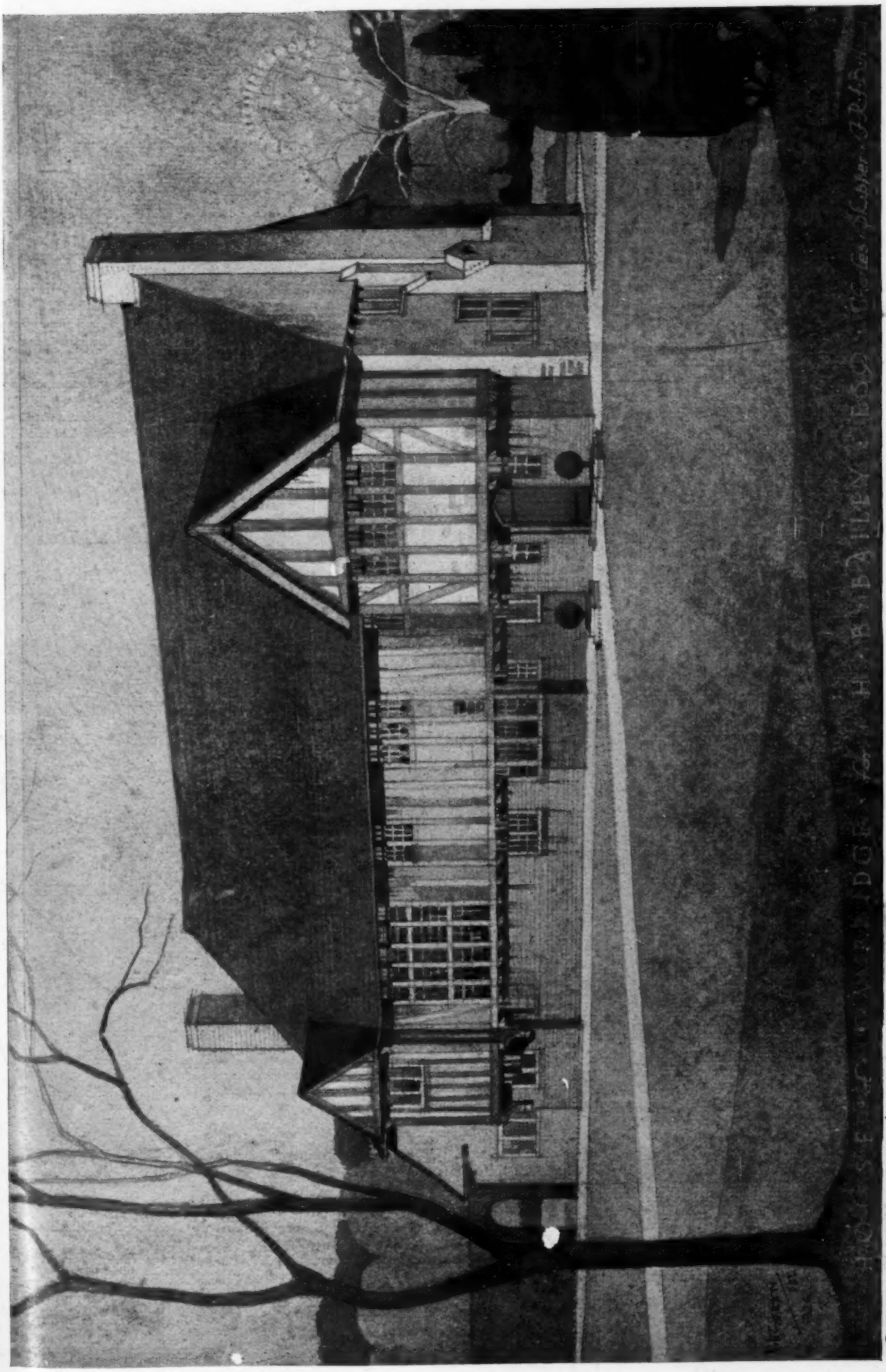
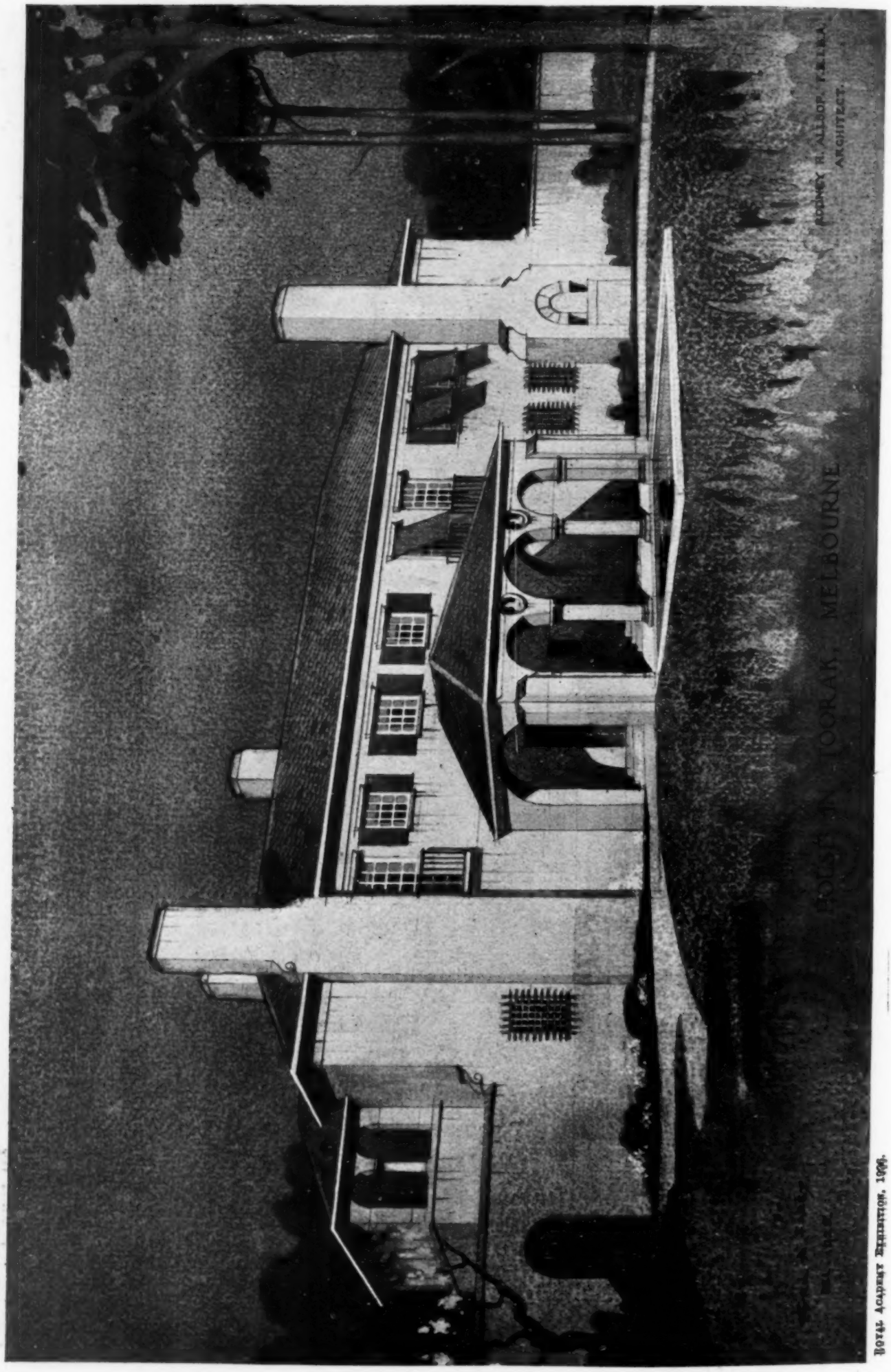
UNIV. OF MICH.



"Greenhayes," Cambridge.

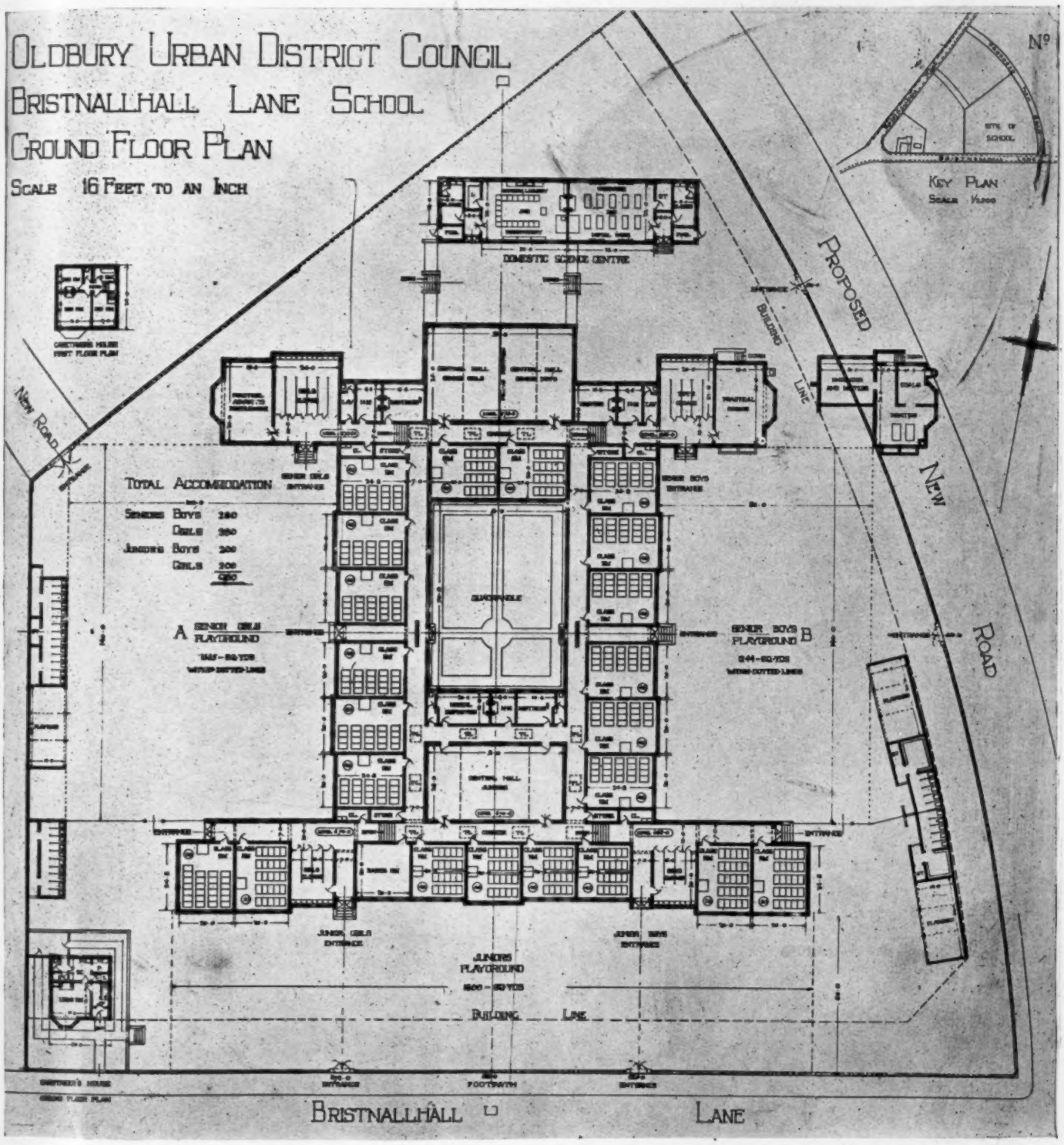
Mr. Charles F. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1926.



Mr. Rodney H. Allsop, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

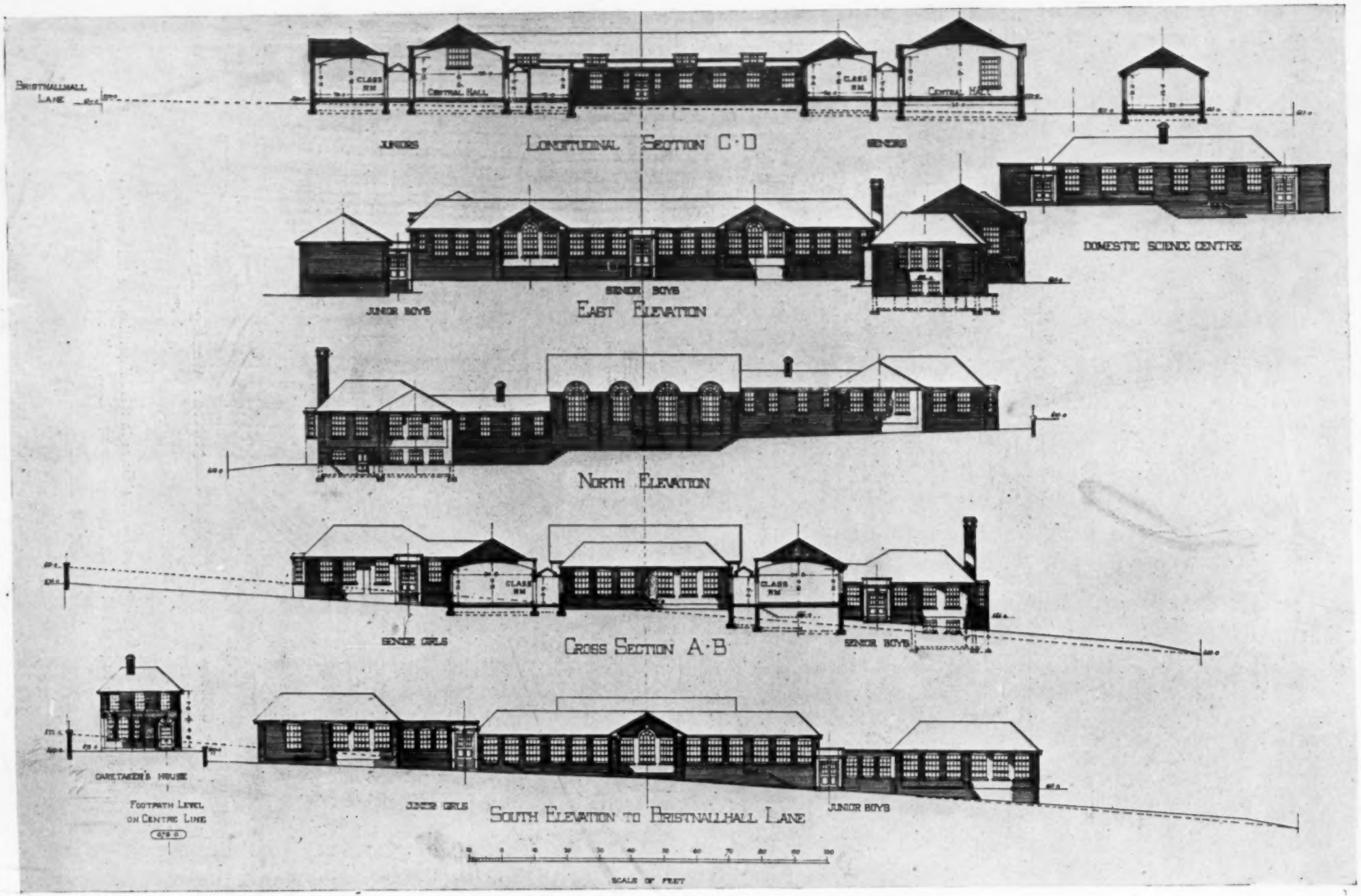
Royal Automobile Exhibition, 1926.



Oldbury Elementary School Competition: Winning Design.

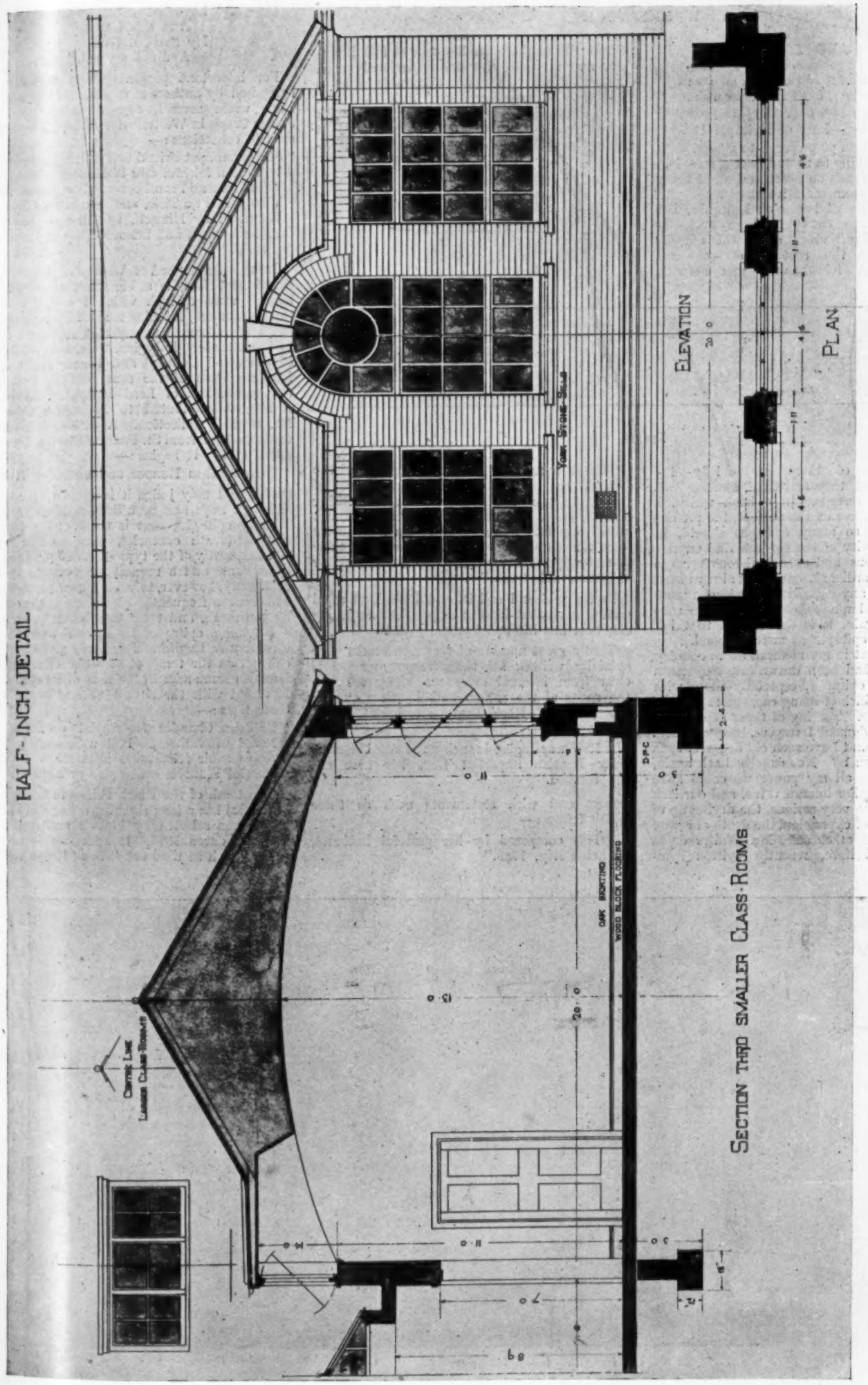
By Messrs. Hobbs & Davis.

[We illustrate above the plan of the winning design in this competition, the full awards of which are given on page 198. Other drawings are reproduced on the two following pages.]



Oldbury Elementary School Competition: Winning Design.

By Messrs. Hobbs & Davis.



Oldbury Elementary School Competition : Winning Design.

By Messrs. Hobbs & Davis.

BRITISH TOMBS, ANCIENT & MODERN—VII

By W. R. LETHABY.

EPITAPHS AND LETTERING.

Since epitaphs have given speech to stones
Their Rhetoric extorted sighs, tears, groans:
Dries teach Divinity; but this commends:
fri tears, stops sighs, and strangleth groans of ends. —Part of Epitaph, 1651.

Epitaphs have to give speech to stones, they should say something to us and have a meaning, and meaning depends on heart and mind being put into a few commemorative words.

There are scores of books on Epitaphs, but most of them are compiled from curiously detached points of view, as if the authors were writing of the customs of cats and never knew a friend who was actually buried; many of them are chiefly interested in what they call the "humour" of these little life records. In a book which, I suppose, is the latest on the subject, the preface states: "That so many epitaphs should, in spite of the gravity of the subject, find expression in humorous and even ludicrous verse is somewhat extraordinary, but it has always been recognised that any collection of epitaphs must partake to a large extent of a humorous character." Again, it is the custom to think of the rhyming epitaphs as mere doggerel.

It happens that in my meditations in country churchyards I had been drawn into unforeseen interest in the epitaphs, especially those with added verses, which in many cases seem to have been home-made. Talking of these one day to a man whose judgment I respect, he questioned: "But you wouldn't have such old doggerel back again, would you?" Not exactly back again, but I wish with all my power we could have something of similar human value, and our lack of it seems to me very serious, the drying-up of a natural mode of expression, the death of a way of life. On the other side, Mr. Walter de la Mare has, I believe, recently written sympathetically of these small works of folk literature, and another view has opportunely been expressed in what I think an admirable leader in *The Times Literary Supplement* (July 16, 1925). As an example of the English language, "its suppleness, its pith and its simple potency," it quotes this epitaph and then comments on it:—

"My friends so dear,
As you pass by,
So as you are
So once was I,
And as I am
So shall you be,
Remember Death
And think on me."

Fig. 2.

"Greek is reputed the great language of the epitaph, but perfect as was the Greek sense of pathos, there is in these bald lines something further, a homely reticence that Greek could not attain to; and this quality seems inseparable from the simplicity of the word-forms in their perfect appropriateness to the calm statement of irretrievable truth."

Pretty perfect I call it, and I wouldn't mind getting back that kind of doggerel, or anything else that has life and humanity in it.

That a great number of verses on tombs were specially written for those commemorated is clear from internal evidence. Many refer to the name of the person buried; thus one on the tomb of Rose Dart, an infant, 1652, begins thus:—

"A Rose's springing branch no sooner bloomed,
By Death's impartial Dart lies here entombed."

Others end with statements such as these which follow:—

"This composed by her grateful husband, Nicholas Lay, 1759."

A little poem by a wife, 1625, ends with the verse:—

"Love made me poet,
And this I writ:
My heart did do it
And not my wit."

For important people epitaph verses were composed by authors of established reputation. Pope wrote several, one of which, that on James Cragg in Westminster Abbey, I have not seen in collections:—

"Statesman, yet Friend to Truth of soul sincere,
In Action faithful and in Honour clear;
Who broke no Promise, served no private end,
Who gain'd no Title, and who lost no Friend;
Ennobled by Himself, by All approved,
Praised, wept, and honoured, by the Muse he lov'd." —A Pope.

In the churchyard of West Knoyle, which I described before, is a big chest tomb with a longish verse epitaph which I copied two or three years ago, thinking it specially interesting, but I am ashamed to say also supposing it to be home made. It begins, "Go, sweet example of untainted Youth," and I now find that a longer version of the same on the memorial to the children of Lord Digby, in Sherborne Abbey, is attributed to Alexander Pope in Mr. Beable's Collection. A variant is given in the same book from St. Pancras Church, London, dated 1756. It begins:—

"Go spotless Honour and unsullied Truth."

So far as I may judge it is equal to the other although Pope had been dead a dozen years.

Early epitaphs, that is those of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were usually brief, and frequently of the type + *Hic Jacet* followed by a name and a request for prayer. It was customary, however, to write longer inscriptions, which were frequently placed on tablets hung by the tomb, and these were often in verse.

Rhyming epitaphs in French were earlier than any in English. I find one given as "the epitaph on the tomb of Sir John Chandos, the famous commander in the time of Edward III." It ended with the date 1369 and began with these lines:—

"Le Jean Chandos des Anglais capitaine,
Preux Chevalier, de Poitou Seneschal,
Apres avoir fait guerre lointaine
Au Roi Francois tant apied qu'a cheval."

The tomb of the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral has a long rhyming epitaph in French which was selected by himself and recited in his will, dated 1376. It addresses those who pass: Such as thou art so was I, you will be

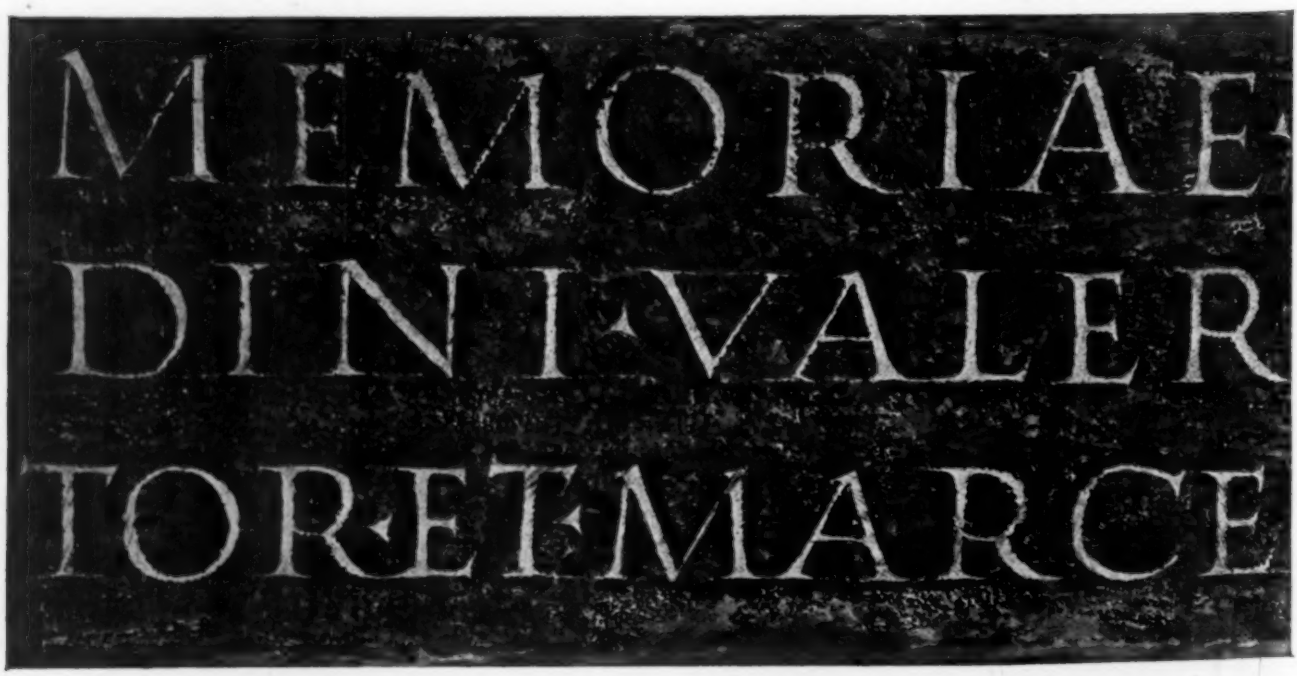


Fig. 1.

as I am: I had great possessions, now narrow is my house: Pray for me.

According to Stanley's "Memorials of Canterbury" a Latin original of this epitaph existed so early as the twelfth century, and there is a French version of the thirteenth century. "It was placed in an abbreviated form on the monument of John de Warren who died in 1304 and was buried in the Priory of Lewes." In Westminster Abbey the tomb slab of Thomas of Woodstock had a long French inscription addressing those who pass by "be it morn, noon or eve."

The earliest English rhyming epitaph I have found is that on the tomb of Walter Frampton, who died in 1388 in St. John Baptist's Church, Bristol (*Archæologia* 74):—

"[+May] God help his sowle and save
When frampton is hy-lieged in grave."

Stow gives several later London examples, some of which appear to have been of the fifteenth century. One from St. Michael Basing-Hall ward of 1460 was this:—

"John Barton lyeth under here,
Sometime of London Citizen and Mercer,
And Jenet his wife, with their progenie,
Beene turned to earth as ye may see,
Friends free what so ye bee,
Pray for us we you pray,
As you see us in this degree,
So shall you be another day."

One of 1487 ends:—

"Grant me in Paradise to have a mansion
That shedst thy blood for my redemption."

The epitaph of Fabyan, the author, 1511, is

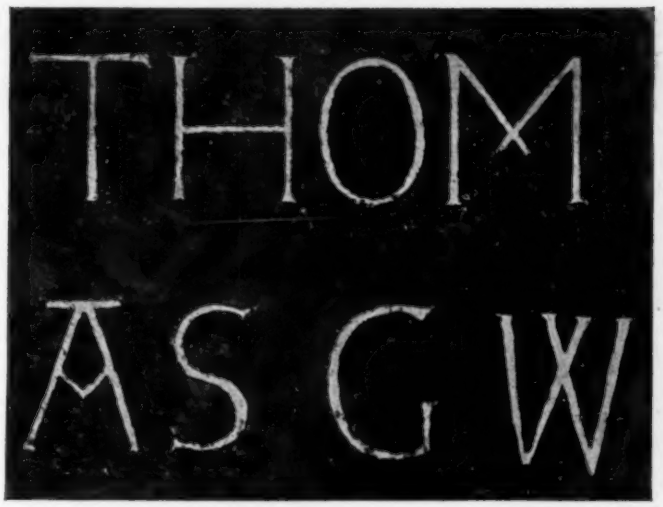


FIG. 3.

A long epitaph of 1597 contains the fine lines:—

"A giving hand, and an unvanquished heart
And all these virtues void of all disdain."

This poem was not on the actual tomb, but on a hanging tablet. Such tablets frequently had the inscriptions written on parchment and at other times on wood. A tablet of wood to the memory of Sir Philip Sidney bore an epitaph

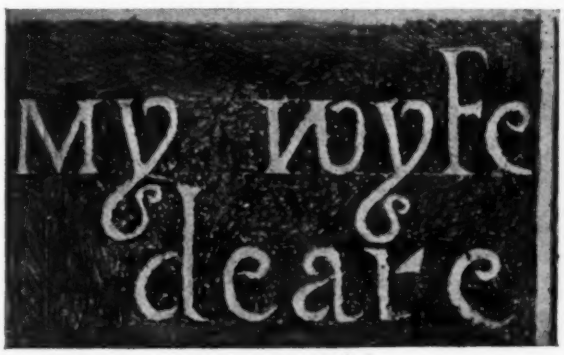


FIG. 4.

remarkably modern and philosophic in the thought. It begins and ends thus:—

"Like as the day his course doth consume
And the new morrow springeth again as fast.
. . . . . .
Never in one state, but in course transitory,
So full of change, is of this world the glory."

The following epitaph from St. Michael's, Cornhill, 1570, is taken from an MSS. collection at the British Museum (Lansd—874). I do not know if it has got into books, but it seems very like the opening of "John Gilpin":—

"Here lyeth Francis Benneson a Citizen was he
A merchant venturer also and of the mistery
Of Haberdasher's Company a man of honest name
Who here on earth with feare of God his vital dayes did frame."

Several pleasant epitaphs in Old St. Paul's are given by Dugdale. One of 1577 read:—

"See here the certaine end of every mortall one,
Beholde todaye alive, tomorrow deade and gone:
Lyve well, so endless lyfe, by death ye shall obtayne,
Naught lose the good by deathe, sythe lyfe thereby they gayne."

Another without a date was probably earlier—it is a variant of the one selected by the Black Prince:—

"As I was so are ye,
As I am ye shall be,
That I had, that I gave,
That I gave, that I have,
Thus I end all my cost,
That I left, that I lost."

so interesting that one would like to know who wrote it:—

"England, Netherlands, the Heavens and the Arts,
The Souldiers and the World, have made six parts
Of noble Sidney; for none will suppose
That a small heape of stones can Sidney enclose.
His Bodie hath England, for she it bred,
Netherlands his Blood in her defence shed,
The Heavens have his Soule, the Arts have his frame;
All Souldiers the grief, the World his good name."

A characteristic of many of these London epitaphs which seems to me important to note is the pride shown in the life occupations of the dead—mercer, grocer, leatherseller, stationer, and the like. Doubtless to our eyes it seems humorous, but it was honest commonplace to them, and I wonder which aspect is really "humorous"! If we could get into touch with reality at any single point who shall say that we might not link up again with life (and death) all along the line?

Of later existing epitaphs in verse noted by myself I will only give four or five more. One is from a wall tablet in the church at Monkwearmouth to Mary Lee, a young wife who died in 1617. The slab is only about 20 in. by 15 in. in size, and along the bottom lies a little reclining figure in low relief, the inscription being on the space above. A modest and beautiful thing in every way:—

"Happie is yt soule yt
here on earth did live
a harmless lyfe: And
happie maid yt made
so chast and honest wife."

The other is from a slab high up in the Cloister at Westminster Abbey, placed in memory of a boy 13 years old:—

"He smiled in Death tho' early snatched from hence,
Death had no sting for so much innocence."

The third is also at Westminster, from the memorial of George Walsh, 1761:—

"The Toils of Life and Pangs of Death are o'er,
And care and pain and sickness are no more."

The monument of a lady of the Paston family in Paston Church (1628) has an inscription which begins:—

"Not that she needeth monument of stone
for her well gotten fame to rest upon."

In another neighbouring Norfolk churchyard I noted this beginning of a long rhyming epitaph:—

"Pause stranger pause fix here thy wandering eyes
Beneath this stone a bright example lies."

Three short prose inscriptions from the Cloister at Westminster Abbey are excellent examples

FIG. 5.

of plain statements which reach us by their directness :—

" Underneath Lyeth
The Bodyes of 3 Sonns
of Mr Christopher Chapman
Richard Christopher and
Peter : Peter dyed the 11th
of September 1 6 7 2
Richard dyed the 1th of
february 1672 and
Christopher Chapman
Mr of artes dyed the 25th
of march 1675 "

. . . . . .

"In Memory of
Mrs ADDISON
who dyed the 30th
of September 1715
who lies buried
near this place."

. . . . . .

" Jane Lister
Dear Childe
died Oct 7th 1688 "

As another example of direct statement, I have noted this from a Norfolk churchyard :—

" Here lyeth the Body of
JAMES GREEVE who was an
Assistant of Sr CLOUDISLY
SHOVEL in burning ye ships
in ye Port of *Tripoly* in *Barbary*
Janry 14th 1675/6 & for his good
service *p'form'd was made*
Capt of the *Ship* called the
Orange Tree of Algeir in
1677 *& presented wth a Medal*
of Gold by King CHARLES
ye 2 : *he Died April* 14 1686
Aged 48 years

The custom of hanging epitaphs written on

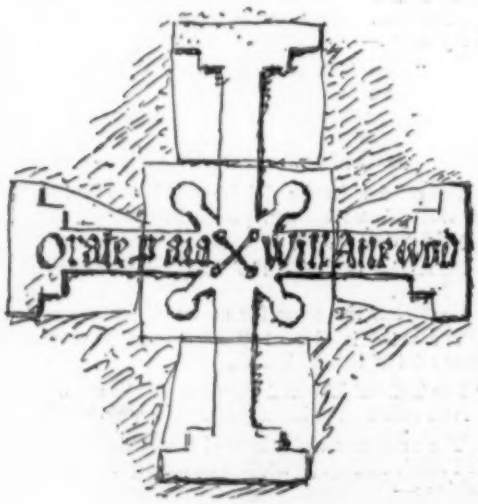


FIG. 6.

parchment or wood in churches was mentioned above. The only example observed by myself of which I have any note is in Clymping Church, Sussex.

1633
SEPT : 24
WALKE ;
IN : LOVE:
EPHE : 5 : 2:
WATCH:
AND : PRAY
MATH : 26 : 41
IOHN : WHITE
PASTOR:
ETAT : 38:

This is incised on an oak board 10 in. wide by 2 ft. long and only ¼ in. thick, which hangs to a nail in the wall. The directness and simplicity show at once that we are in contact with a thinking mind, and it thus has a value which many costly monuments ostentatiously lack.

In inscriptions, as in every kind of Art, the one great essential is life. Art, in a word, is Life in Work. Without this living essence correctness and good taste are vain, although, of course, knowledge and power are necessary for all higher forms of production. I cannot turn back over the long path to speak of inscriptions historically, the noble Latin capitals and interesting early cursive forms, the " Lombardic" and black-letter of the Middle Ages, and the many pleasant-shaped letters of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Of course, there was some less good and even poor lettering at times before about 1840, but I cannot recall anything absolutely dull and null like the majority of our present-day inscriptions before that time. The earlier inscription cutters did their work according to custom, making little adaptations and variations as needed ; after that time what were thought to be better " styles " were done from designer's drawings, and common work fell back on a dead form of block letter—blockhead letter !

Coming to the illustrations : Fig. 1 is part of a finely lettered Roman tomb discovered at Westminster Abbey in 1866. Fig. 2 is a fragment of mediæval " black letter " on a brass, also at the Abbey. Fig. 3 is from a slate slab at Tintagel. Fig. 4 is also in the same churchyard ; both are excellent examples of old local craftsmanship, entirely competent but playful. Fig. 5 is of similar kind, but from Winchfield, Hampshire—surely very masterly and elegant. There must have been culture about when such things were done in remote Cornish slate quarries and little country towns like Basingstoke. The three last examples are all about two centuries old.

Fig. 6 is a simple wall memorial in Sidestrand Church, Norfolk. The short black-letter inscription, extended, reads " Orate pro anima William Attewood." He was patron of the living in 1439. There is something curiously Saxon looking in this pleasant little cross, which is only about 2 ft. square.

The delights of workmanship are quite infinite. What a wonderful thing it would be if we could get some of them back ; but what a mercy it is that imitations and make believe " designs " are no good.

BOOK REVIEW

How to Distinguish Prints (Print Society Publications No. 3). Edited by HESKETH HUBBARD, R.O.I., R.B.A., A.R.W.A. The Print Society. 21s. net.

It is scarcely necessary to recommend this illuminative volume to the 500 members of the Print Society. They will acquire it as a matter of course ; but we can heartily congratulate them upon the acquisition of such a text-book partly written and so ably edited by Mr. Hesketh Hubbard, who founded this Society in 1919. It should also appeal to the " mere collector " ; and if we have any—even but the slightest—artistic tendencies or love of art we must at least fall within that category. If our own little collection on the wall or in the portfolio comprises but three or four examples of the many processes of relievo, intaglio or planographic picture-making, we surely want to know something of the way in which they are produced.

Mr. Hubbard, in Volumes I and II of the Society's publications, in collaboration with various executant members, has written at large on the making and collecting of etchings. In the present volume he and his collaborators, some twelve artists in all, deal minutely in the methods which go to the making of printed pictures in black-and-white and colours, whether they be from woodcutting, wood-engraving, linoleum-cutting, line-engraving, dry-point-engraving, mezzotinting, colour-blocks, lithographing, or the various methods of aquatinting and etching. In twenty pages the editor gives a concise history of the arts of print-making from the primitive efforts of the Chinese in A.D. 175 down to modern times, and then follows an exposition of the methods employed by the artists of to-day, whether their methods be new or rediscovered. To each section of the text is appended an illustration in black-and-white or colour ; that is to say that each writer illuminates his own text. And so the hands and brains of many artists, members of the Print Society, have been employed in the making of this interesting book, which is rounded off with comprehensive bibliographies, an excellent glossarial index, and tables of French and German terms used in print-making.

THE PROGRESS OF TOWN PLANNING

IN his speech at Blackpool recently Mr. G. L. Pepler, Chief Town-Planning Inspector of the Ministry of Health, gave a résumé of the present position of town planning in this country. He said that town planning by local authorities was made possible by the Town-Planning Act, 1909, and there were now about 511 schemes under way by some 328 Councils. Most of these Councils had taken up the matter quite voluntarily and the majority of them comprised urban districts with populations of less than 20,000 (the figure at which compulsion starts) or rural districts. This voluntary action by the less highly urbanised authorities was not altogether surprising, because usually they had been less spoilt by previous unplanned development than had the larger towns and therefore were less handicapped in planning for the future ; or they might possess nuclei more completely worth preserving. On the other hand, more imagination was required to envisage problems that might seem remote, whereas in large towns expensive and inconvenient object-lessons pressed home the need for foresight and for action that should prevent their repetition. For any authority to remain passive and let these things happen, while there was yet time to avoid them, would be the height of folly.

Effective regional town-planning was made possible by the Town-Planning Act of 1919. Since that date 37 joint town-planning committees had been formed, comprising altogether about 550 local authorities and covering a total area of nearly 6,000,000 acres. It had been his good fortune to be closely associated with nearly all of them and he could testify to the splendid work they were doing. They ranged in size from the Manchester and District Joint Town-Planning Advisory Committee, comprising 98 local authorities and covering an area of over 1,000 square miles, to the Worthing and District Joint Committee, that at present only included three authorities and an area of about 15,156 acres. A number of these joint committees had already prepared plans and reports, which had been published and copies of which can be obtained.

It was not easy to say exactly what a region should comprise. It might have a geographical basis, *e.g.*, the Manchester region approximately covers the watersheds of the Rivers Mersey and Irwell ; it might approximately comprise the sphere of influence of one or more large towns, *e.g.*, the Leeds and Bradford region or the Nottingham region ; or it might comprise a combination of both these factors, *e.g.*, the North-East Lancashire region, which included the major towns of Blackburn and Burnley and their surroundings, and also the valleys of the rivers Calder and Darwen ; again it might have a geological basis, *e.g.*, the Doncaster, Mansfield and Kent coalfields ; it might approximately represent the radius of influence of a focus of industry, such as a navigable river, *e.g.*, the Tyne-side and Tees-side regions, or it might represent what might be described as a family of communities, *e.g.*, some of the joint committees in the Home Counties. At the Blackpool Conference there were invited : Blackpool C.B., Fleetwood U.D., Kirkham U.D., Lytham St. Annes M.B., Poulton-le-Fylde U.D., Preesall U.D., Thornton U.D., Fylde R.D., Garstang R.D. (part of), Pilling, Stalmine, Hambleton, and Out Rawcliffe. Regional planning by joint committees had made great strides in Lancashire, notably by the Manchester and District Joint Town-Planning Committee, which stretches up to Chorley, and by the North-East Lancashire Committee, which embraces Blackburn and Burnley. Recently a conference at Preston decided to set up a joint committee for that region, which would form the South-East boundary of the region they were discussing that day. Northwards, the Lancaster and District Joint Committee operated and had approved a report and plans that were now before the constituent councils for confirmation.

The Conference was very well attended, and unanimously passed a resolution in favour of forming a joint town-planning committee.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Roaring Chimneys.

Sir,—The occupant of a house built in a very exposed position on the top of a hill is much troubled by the roar of the wind in the chimneys. We have fixed open fireplaces with low fret fires, 9 in. by 9 in. flues, and circular pots, 9 in. diameter. We should appreciate the views of your readers. W. B.

Rusting of Steel Hotplate.

Sir,—A client of ours purchased an anthracite cooking stove of a well-known make some time ago and is well satisfied with it on the whole, but finds the polished steel hot-plate very difficult to keep free from rust. Can any of your readers suggest any compound suitable for cleaning polished steel and for preventing its rusting so quickly? Architects.

"Brandering."

[Replies to "Ignorant," July 30.]

Sir,—This term is still in use in the Borders in the sense of counter-lathing. If a set of old joists were unequal in depth and the bottom had to be made up for a ceiling it would be called "brandering." So would making out the underside of joists or rafters to obtain a curved ceiling. I think the term is less used now than formerly.

G. Reavell.

Sir,—I believe I am right in stating that this term signifies the same as the more usual term of "counter-lathing," viz., the laths nailed across or along wide timbers, to raise the ordinary laths away from dead wood and preserve the key. Dictionary.

Sir,—Brandering is a term used for cross-furring. When the underside of floor joists are to carry a plastered ceiling, they must first be levelled by a system of "brandering." Branders are usually 1 in. by 1½ in., nailed to the joists at 14 in. centres. The laths are then nailed on these branders.

Albert E. Lundie.

[An answer to the same effect has also been received from Mr. J. A. Hallam.]

Provisional Sums.

[Reply to "Doubtful," July 30.]

Sir,—It is customary to define the meaning of "prime cost" and "provisional" sums in the contract documents; but when that is not done it is perfectly clear that the employer is entitled to all trade discounts in respect to "prime cost" sums and in addition any discount for cash the contractor may have received; though, as a general rule, the latter is waived by the employer, inasmuch as it is optional for the contractor to earn the further discount by paying cash. Under Clause 27 of the R.I.B.A. Form, the contractor is clearly entitled to any discount he receives for cash. The words quoted by "Doubtful" from the judgment of Justice Channell, in Crittall *v.* L.C.C. (1911), 75 J.P. 203, it is true, more particularly refer to "prime cost" sums, to which the contractor has added carriage, fixing, profit, &c.

"Provisional sums" are more difficult to define than "prime cost" sums. They are usually inserted for contingencies, such as "extras," or for some work to be performed by a specialist or merchant, for which a price may or may not have been fixed. It is quite possible that the contractor has, by the contract, been invited to add his profit, attendance, hire of plant, &c., to the "provisional sum" included for the specialist's work; and in that case, he is entitled to his profit, &c., in proportion to the amount of the "provisional sum" expended; and if the total expended exceeds the "provisional sum," then his profit, &c., bears the same percentage to the "provisional sum" on the amount by which it is exceeded. If there be any special terms in the contract anent "provisional sums," then there is no doubt that if no expenditure of the "provisional sum" is required, the whole of it, together with any profit, &c., the contractor added as above referred to, can be deducted by the employer. It follows that if as is more usual no profit, &c., has been added to the "provisional sum," and it is not used, the whole of it is deducted in favour of the employer. Legal.

Sir,—Referring to Clause 28 of the printed "Schedule of Conditions of Contract" issued by the R.I.B.A., it is to be noted that the "provisional sums" when paid by the contractor to the special tradesmen are to be paid without discount or deduction; thus the builder almost invariably puts a sum against such items in the quantities as his profit on the work covered by the provisional sums. Provision is also made therein for ascertaining the value of work done either by the contractor or other special tradesmen in respect of "provisional amounts," and for allowing the contractor a proper profit thereon. Albert E. Lundie.

Pitch of Tile Roofs.

[Reply to "Puzzled," July 30.]

Sir,—It is usual for the wind in a high gale to penetrate the cracks and crevices on the windward side, and, by setting up pressure within the roof, to blow off the tiles on the leeward side. These tiles have a resistance to this tendency, by their own weight and by the security of their fixing. Consequently the flatter the pitch the greater resistance to this lifting tendency. Normal.

Cleaning Cement.

[Reply to Mr. Roland W. Pask, July 30.]

Sir,—I have recently had to supervise an extension of an old cement-rendered building, and the local plasterer recommended the following process for bringing the old surface up to the standard of the new. The front was first brushed thoroughly down, and then a thin coat of cement and sand in equal parts was smeared on and at once brushed off again to the original surface. The process was an unqualified success, the dirt appearing to be largely brought away with the wet cement, and a certain amount of particles of the new work remaining to preserve the new tone. C. of W.

Shipping Terms.

Sir,—If a firm quotes for delivery of goods to port, but stipulating that the customer is to collect *at* the quay, does this imply *alongside or on* quay? The interpretation naturally affects the payment of unloading charges.

Doubtful.

BUILDING SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The fifth annual general meeting of this Association was held at Liverpool on Saturday, July 17, and by permission of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., members were conducted over the Cathedral buildings by Mr. O. Pittaway, clerk of works. At the business meeting which followed, the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Walter Percival; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. J. Stone and F. C. Cresswell; Chairman, Mr. W. A. Warwick; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. Hughes. The office of General Secretary was left in the hands of Mr. Walter Rodgers, Byways, Douglas-avenue, Stoke-on-Trent.

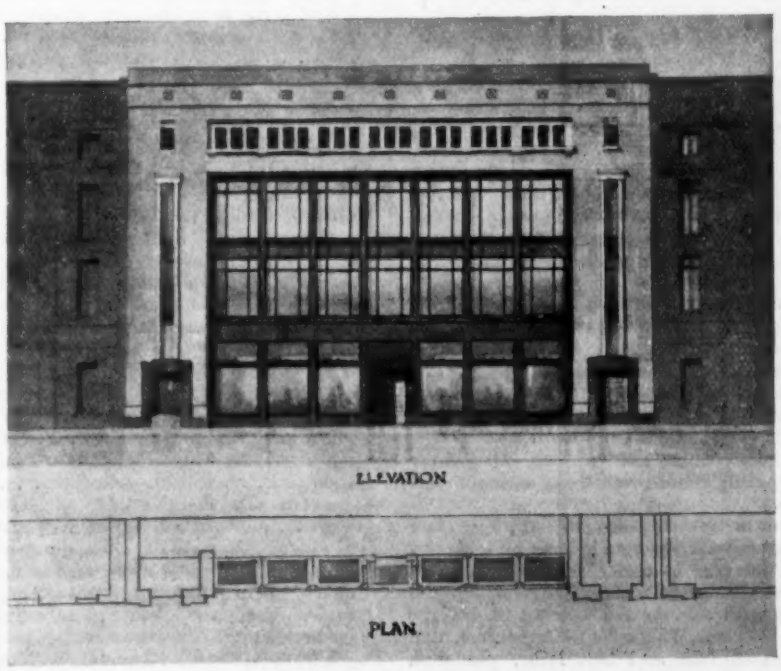
The Secretary reported an increase of 90 members during the last year, and also that several candidates had made application to sit for the examination.

WESTERN SURVEYORS' OUTING.

The annual summer meeting of the Gloucester, Somerset, and North Wilts branch of the Surveyors' Institution was held on July 17. The party, which was joined by a few members of the Hereford, Gloucester, and Monmouth branch of the Land Agents' Society, first inspected the farms on the Lydney estate of Lord Bledisloe. Luncheon was served at the Speech House Hotel, after which the party proceeded to Tintern Abbey, making the return journey by way of the Wye Valley.

Building Materials Research.

As well as the work that is being carried on at the Government Building Research Station at Garston, near Watford, various universities are providing special facilities in connection with certain problems. At Oxford, Professor Jenkin is investigating the effect of repeated stresses upon building materials in connection with the general work on vibration in buildings. At Birmingham University in the Physics Department, under Professor S. W. J. Smith, and Dr. G. A. Shakespear, experiments are in progress on the measurement of the rate of transmission of water vapour through building materials. At Bristol University, in the Chemistry Department, Professor J. W. McBain is assisting in the investigation of certain building materials which show abnormal movement with changing moisture conditions. In the Engineering Department of Bristol, measurements of thermal and moisture movements of concrete are being undertaken by Professors R. M. Ferrier and Andrew Robertson. Experimental work on the mechanism of decay in building stones is being supervised at Sheffield University by Professor C. H. Desch.



Design for a Street Facade, Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales Competition: Awarded Prize of £5. By Mr. H. Billiards.

(*See also page* 197).

SPECIFICATIONS.—XXIX

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

PLASTERER (*cont.*).

General Work.

Item.

364. Partitions.—Lath with "lath and half" laths, plaster, float and set to all stud partitions. Backs of skirtings to be filled with rough plaster or gauged plaster, or cement.

Render and set all breeze block or other solid partitions where not otherwise described.

365. Walls.—To be rendered, floated and set, finished trowelled stucco when not otherwise described; or

Rake out joints of brickwork, hack over walls to form key, render, float and set all brick walls and partitions, finished trowelled stucco when not otherwise described.

The walls to . . . to be finished with a coat, composed of lime putty strained through a screen of 100 meshes to the square inch, mixed with a small proportion of white sand and gauged with plaster of Paris. To be trowelled to an even, straight and burnished surface, free from all chips, cracks, or other defects.

The walls to . . . to have a sand-finished coat, composed of a large proportion of clean sharp sand sifted through a screen of 100 meshes to the square inch, mixed with lime putty as before specified, and such colouring matter as may be necessary to give the tint required by the architect. This coat to be floated with a cork float to an unbroken surface of even colour, free from all marks and discolorations.

The walls to . . . shall be (here state in two or three coats or as a finishing coat), with Keene's, Sirapite (or other special cement or plaster) of approved manufacture, to be mixed and applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and specifications, and finished with a hard burnished surface.

The walls to . . . to be executed in . . . plastering, and to be mixed and applied strictly in accordance with the company's directions.

State if walls and partitions are panelled out in plaster, giving size of mouldings, enrichments, &c.

Render in plaster or cement all flues and chimney breasts where passing through floors and roofs, and render the walls in (attics or roofs).

The internal surfaces of the south and south-west external walls to have 1½ in. by ¾ in. battens, not exceeding 14 in. centres, plugged to walls. To be fixed with iron holdfasts where against flues (lath, plaster, float and set, &c., as before specified).

Note.—Where hollow walls are not employed, this method is a precaution against damp in exposed positions.

366. Ceilings.—Where of timber to be lathed (lath and half), plastered, floated and set, and where of concrete (except heating chamber, &c.), to be floated and set, in the latter case both coats gauged with Portland cement, the two coats to average ½ in. thick. Provide for hacking ceilings where necessary to form key, and for dubbing out with gauged stuff when required to obtain an accurate and level soffit. Ceilings of heating chamber, &c., to be reasonably smooth; or

Lath with lath and half laths, plaster, float and set all ceilings and soffits where not otherwise specified.

Lath with single lath and smooth plaster one coat ceilings and soffits to heating chamber, &c.

Plaster or torch one coat to the tile or slate battens between the roof rafters or lath and plaster one coat to under side of roof rafters to boarded or slate roofs.

Ceilings to . . . have 1 in. by 1 in. battens spiked to joists, 12 in. to 15 in. centres, and lathed with lath and half laths, plastered, floated and set.

Note.—This method, called "Brandering," is employed in place of counter lathing to wide joists.

Counter lath to all beams, 3 in. wide or over, where plastered.

Batten out beams, 3 in. wide or over, with 1 in. by 1 in. fillets to receive lathing.

Hack over where necessary the surface of concrete ceilings and soffits, and render float and set same, or render and set with plaster gauged with Portland cement, plaster of Paris, &c. (specify proportions).

Dub out where required to concrete ceilings and soffits in gauged stuff.

The ceilings to . . . to be formed with ½ in. or ¾ in. plaster slabs formed with plaster of Paris on canvas, or other approved plaster slabs, nailed to joists, and floated and set, or set only with setting or special coat.

Strip plastered ceiling to . . . remove unsound laths, relath, plaster, float and set or relath, plaster and set in gauged stuff.

367. Cornices and Coves.—To be run with one part of pure lime putty to one part of plaster of Paris on a rough plaster backing. All cornices and moulded work to be clean and accurate to the detailed sections and run with true metal moulds. Form all mitres, irregular mitres, stopped ends, ends on splay, returned and mitred ends and circular angles. All models and enrichments to be to the architect's approval, and in accordance with the models and instructions given.

Cornices up to 4 in. projection can be made out with Scotch bracketing and over 4 in. projection with 1½ to 2 in. rough deal brackets, cut roughly to the shape of the cornice or coves, spaced 12 in. apart and lathed with wood or metal lathing.

Note.—Scotch bracketing is formed with rough plaster screeds to wall and ceiling, with short length of laths fixed in same anglewise.

Run plain moulded plaster cornices . . . in girth to . . . on rough plaster backings.

Run plain moulded plaster cornices . . . in girth to . . . on deal brackets and plaster backings.

Run enriched moulded plaster cornices . . . in girth . . . on deal brackets and plaster backings with one or more enriched members, and with enriched frieze moulding . . . in girth (if required).

Run on deal brackets, and lath with lath and half laths, an enriched cove cornice to . . . with plain cove . . . in girth and two enriched mouldings, that to ceiling to be . . . in girth and on wall . . . in girth with one or more enrichments to each moulding.

Run . . . in girth fine plaster moulded cornice to ceilings and beams of . . . and ditto . . . in girth to ceilings and beams of . . .

Run fine plaster moulded cornice to each side of the (auditorium) on metal lathing and fir-framed bracketing fitted to sides of lattice girders, 30 in. (more or less) girth, with one or more enrichments, and fix to same medallion blocks with abacus moulding . . . in centres.

Render float and set in . . . or other approved plaster on metal lathing and requisite fir bracketing the circular-coved ceilings to each side of the (auditorium) with plain circular beams and spandrils at arched openings.

Form plain plaster moulded ceiling ribs . . . in girth to . . . with all intersections and mitres.

Provide the p.c. sum of . . , for and fix approved enriched fibrous plaster band, . . . in. wide and . . . feet diameter to . . .

Form the main ceiling of (auditorium) with . . . or other approved make ½ in. fibrous plaster slabs fixed with large galvanised clout-headed jagged nails, and bent to slight curve, fill in joints, and run setting coat to same. Form the plain square ceiling beams on bracketing to the steel trusses as shown.

Fir up joists to . . . and fix with galvanised screws or clout-headed jagged nails an ornamented fibrous plaster ceiling as detail, and fill up joints with plaster of Paris. Run round this ceiling an ornamental fibrous plaster cornice with one or more enrichments and an ornamental frieze and frieze moulding fixed to brackets and fillets plugged to wall.

State girth of cornices and depth of frieze, or allow a p.c. sum for this work.

Lath with lath and half, or metal lathing, plaster, float and set, or with gauged stuff, the fascia linings to lantern light, with ceiling moulding . . . in girth, and cornice moulding . . . in girth, and necking moulding . . . in girth. Form panels to fascia with mouldings . . . in girth, and fix fibrous plaster enrichments as detail or provide p.c. sum for cornice and decorative work.

368. Angles, Arrises and Beads.—Run all external angles and arrises in Keene's, Parian, Martin's Plaster of Paris, or other approved cement or plaster, 2 in. or 3 in. wide, on a backing of Portland cement and sand in equal proportions.

Run slightly rounded angles in Keene's cement, or other approved, to all projections and reveals in plastered walls, with 2 in. or 3 in. wings, except to . . . which are to be moulded 3 in. girth.

All internal and external angles to . . . shall have rounded corners with . . . in radius.

Note.—This applies to hospitals, &c. If rounded corners are specified for domestic work, the angles of the skirting, dado rail, picture rail, and cornice should be rounded.

Run . . . in diameter staff beads in Keene's or other cement, with splayed stops to archways and wall angles to . . .

369. Skirtings.—Run to walls of scullery, &c., 6 in. by ¾ in., or other sizes, plain cement skirting in Portland cement and sand in equal proportions.

Run to walls of . . . 7 in. by ¾ in., or other sizes, moulded cement skirting in Portland cement and sand in equal proportions.

To . . . to be 12 in. high and moulded 3 in. girth, 1 in. projection, in Keene's.

Run to walls of . . . flush cement skirting . . . in high with ¾ in. flush bead to top.

Run flush bead on walls of . . . to form skirting in Sirapite (or similar plastering).

370. Reveals.—All narrow reveals, splays, and returns to be finished in Keene's (or other cement or plaster), on a Portland cement backing.

Form the inside reveals, head linings and internal cills to windows in . . . in Keene's on Portland cement backing, or in Portland cement, 1 in. thick, finished with a trowelled surface, with arris slightly taken off.

The reveals to windows in hollow walls to have metal lathing securely fixed over cavities, and finished in Keene's on Portland cement backing, or to be rendered in Portland cement finished with a trowelled surface.

371.—Lintols.—The concrete lintols in all unplastered walls to be finished on the exposed faces with Keene's cement internally and Portland externally, and the edges rounded and mitred to brick jambs.

372. External Stucco.—Rake out joints and hack surface of brickwork as required for key, and render, float and set in lime stucco trowelled smooth.

The soffit to eaves to be lathed with double laths and plaster, float and set as for walls. Form panels in soffit as shown, mouldings, 3 in. girth, against wall and eaves board, and cast plaster brackets fixed at . . . in centres.

The bays of half timber work to be rendered, or lathed and plastered, with similar stucco.

The flush timber studding and brick surfaces, or wide timber studding, to be battened over the surfaces and reveals with 1 in. by 1 in. battens every 12 in. centres (or more), lathed with double laths, plastered, floated, and set in lime stucco, with trowelled, or felt floated face.

The half-timbered work, &c., to be rendered and finished in rough-cast lime stucco and flush timber, and brick work to be battened, double lathed, rendered and finished in rough-cast lime stucco as before specified.

Render and float to . . . in lime stucco and finish with pebble dash, the pebbles not to exceed ½ in. or ¾ in. dia., or to be fine pea grit.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday*.

Housing Progress in Scotland.

During the debate on the Scottish estimates a number of Labour Members criticised what they alleged was the slow rate of house building in Scotland. Mr. Wheatley said that 100,000 houses were required in Scotland, and only 20,000 had been even approved. They had only touched the fringe of the problem.

Major Elliot, the Under-Secretary for Scotland, said that the difficulties in regard to Scottish housing were still great, but there was no doubt that progress was being made. The monthly delivery of houses had gone up very greatly in the last three years. In 1924 the delivery of houses in May was 429; in 1925 it was 865; and in 1926 it was 1,175. It rose from 1924 to 1926 from 429 to over 1,000. In June, 1924, the deliveries were 380; in 1925, 940; and in 1926 the last delivery was 1,342—the greatest number of houses ever built in a month. As to alternative houses to brick houses, in the first year of the Addison scheme 148 houses only were delivered. In the first year of the Chamberlain scheme 487 houses only were delivered. In the first year of the Wheatley scheme, only 168 houses were delivered, of which 118 were transfers from the other Act, so that only 50 houses were actually delivered. The Government had a guarantee, signed and sealed, from the Scottish National Housing Co. that they would deliver 2,000 houses, and there would be no slowing down of the deliveries. The question of the abolition of the housing subsidy in Scotland was not one which the Government were considering at present.

Later in the debate, Sir John Gilmour, Secretary for Scotland, referring to school buildings, said he believed that considerable progress might be made in the provision of those new buildings, particularly where the authorities were wise enough to adopt a system of building which cut out a great deal of internal appearance, and concentrated their efforts on producing a building which would give light and air and plenty of space. In these buildings a great deal of public money might be sunk owing to extravagance in external buildings.

Scottish Houses Built.

Sir J. Gilmour, replying to questions, said he was informed that from December 31, 1919, to June 30 last, no single-apartment houses were built with the aid of subsidy in Scotland. During the same period 3,958 two-apartment houses with scullery, bathroom, and other conveniences were built with the aid of subsidy. From returns made to the Board of Health by local authorities it appeared that during the period in question the erection of 23 single-apartment houses was consented to by the local authorities in terms of subsection 1 of section 44 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919, as continued by section 111 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925. With regard to steel houses, as the contracts were still in their early stages he was unable to state the length of time taken to erect the houses or to compare their rate of erection with that of the ordinary type of house. The first block of steel houses was commenced at mid-March and was completed at mid-May.

According to returns received by the Scottish Board of Health, the number of houses containing five apartments and less completed during 1925 without any assistance from public funds was 1,236. If this figure was taken as the approximate annual number of such houses, the number completed since April 1 last would be about 400.

The Subsidy.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy asked whether it was the intention of the Government to make arrangements to abolish the existing subsidies on the building of houses.

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister of Health was at present in touch with representatives of the local authorities on this subject, but he was not yet able to make any statement.

Instructional Centres.

Sir A. Steel Maitland, Minister of Labour, informed Mr. Viant that 23 contracts for painting, bricklaying, and carpentering had been completed at instructional centres for young unemployed men, and 11 were at present in hand or awaiting execution—all for a total sum of £463 19s. 1d. He was unable to quote the comparative prices of such contracts as between competitive firms, but the prices charged by the centres are based upon current market rates for similar work. The trainees, who performed the work upon these contracts as part of their training, normally worked a 44-hour week. They were not paid wages.

Houses or Shops?

Mr. Bowerman asked the Minister of Health whether he had received representations from the Deptford Borough Council regarding the practice of converting dwelling-houses on main roads into business premises; whether any statistics were available showing the number of private houses which had been converted into shops during the last few years within the metropolitan area; and whether he would take steps to prevent further conversion during the time the shortage of housing accommodation remained acute.

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister had received the representations in question and had given them careful consideration. Statistics were not available showing the total number of houses which had been converted into shops in the metropolitan area during the last few years. The Minister did not think that a case had been established for the further restrictive legislation which would be necessary to carry out the suggestion in the question.

Built-Up Areas.

Mr. Scurr asked the Minister of Health whether he had received any representations from local authorities as to the need of applying the provisions of the Housing and Town Planning Acts to built-up areas; and, if so, whether he proposed to introduce legislation on the matter.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had received a number of representations, and hoped to introduce legislation at a favourable opportunity.

Building Prices.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Sir Walter de Frece and Mr. T. Williams that he kept careful watch on house building prices, and in cases where local authorities' tenders appeared to be unreasonably high he declined to sanction loans.

Housing Schemes.

Captain R. Henderson asked the Minister of Health whether all local authorities who were responsible for submitting housing schemes under the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924 had in fact submitted such schemes; whether he had investigated cases where no schemes had been submitted; and whether, in such cases, he was prepared to exercise the powers conferred on him under Section 9 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.

Mr. Chamberlain said that of the 1,800 local authorities in England and Wales 1,612 had received approval to schemes under the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924. He had in a number of cases, on complaint being made, investigated cases where no schemes had been submitted, but no instance had yet occurred in which he had felt it necessary to exercise the powers conferred on him by Section 9 of the Act of 1924.

Rural Housing.

Mr. Chamberlain moved the second reading of the Housing (Rural Workers) Bill, the object of which is to promote the provision of better housing accommodation for agricultural workers and persons whose economic condition is substantially the same as that of such workers. He said that he was not under the impression that there was not a shortage of houses in the country districts. He knew that there was considerable overcrowding, due partly to the fact that in many districts, especially in the neighbourhood of large towns, there had been an invasion of the country by the town dweller. The Bill did not attempt to deal with the building of new houses. That was dealt with in the measure brought in by Mr. Wheatley under the Labour Government. But even the big bribe given by Mr. Wheatley had not promoted any remarkable amount of activity in the rural districts. Up to the present about 200 local authorities had submitted for the approval of the Ministry of Health schemes providing for some 7,190 houses. That had been a very costly contribution. The capital value of the Exchequer contribution towards those houses might be put at about £250 per house, and to that had to be added another £80, the capital value of the additional subsidy to be provided by the local authority, making a total of £330. If they could get an equally satisfactory house for a total subsidy of £100 by the modernising of existing houses, that was a very desirable course to take. Further, some of our country cottages were a joy to behold, and it seemed an act of vandalism to destroy these remains of an older and more picturesque world in order to replace them by buildings which, although they might be more serviceable, were in quite a different style and could not be said in the same way to harmonise with their surroundings. On general grounds there was a strong case for the underlying idea of this Bill, which was that they should devote themselves to an attempt to make possible the re-conditioning of old houses in the country so as to bring them up to modern standards of comfort. The Bill was so drafted that the benefits arising out of this use of public money must go practically entirely to the tenants and not to the landlords. The first clause of the Bill enabled local authorities to submit to the Ministry of Health schemes for the improvement of houses in the country which should embody not ordinary repairs but real structural alterations. Clause two defined the powers of the local authorities to grant assistance, which might be by way of grant or loan or both. The assistance was only to be given to houses whose value after the alterations did not exceed £400, and it might not be given where the cost of the alterations was less than £50. The local authority could refuse to give any assistance at all if they were not satisfied that the house when completed was going to be a satisfactory habitation. There was a special paragraph which prevented the application of this clause to slums. Applications for assistance must be made within a period of five years. Where the assistance was by way of grant the amount might be paid either by a lump sum or by way of an annuity. It must not exceed two-thirds of the estimated cost of the works, and it was limited to a maximum of £100 per house. The grant was subject to various conditions. The Government contribution towards the expenditure of the local authority must not exceed half of that given by the local authority, and it would not be given in annual instalments extending over a period of twenty years. For the purposes of the Bill the County Council would be the local authority.

Despite strenuous opposition from the Labour members, who objected to "putting public money into the pockets of the landlords," the Bill was read a second time by 213 votes to 71.

New Sheffield Cinema.

Plans for the new cinema to be erected by the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., at Sheffield, have been submitted to the Building Surveyor. The new building will be called the Regent Picture Theatre and Dance Hall. The frontage will be on Barker's Pool. On the ground floor there will be seating accommodation for 1,260 people in the stalls, while the balcony will hold 768 people. The stage will be 58 ft. by 22 ft., with a screen of 25 ft. by 18 ft. 9 in., and in front of this comes a large well for the orchestra. On the top floor will be situated the Dance Hall, 103 ft. by 40 ft. The frontage in Barker's Pool will be 155 ft. in length, and the entrance to the theatre will be 25 ft. wide.

"THE BUILDER" CONSTRUCTIONAL PROBLEM COMPETITION

THIS competition is limited to students in architecture and building classes or schools, assistants who have not passed the Final of the R.I.B.A. and otherwise engaged in architecture or building, not over twenty-five years of age. A prize of £1 will be awarded each week for a satisfactory solution. Drawings to be on paper, tracing paper, or linen, not exceeding 30 in. by 22 in. (Imperial size), and should be in ink, with bold lines and printing, as the drawings, if reproduced, are much reduced in size. The drawings can be sent in a large envelope or rolled. Competitors must put their name and address on each drawing. Those who wish to have their drawings, &c., returned must enclose a stamped and addressed adhesive label.

Answers, addressed to the Editor and marked "Problem 29," to be sent in not later than first post, August 16. The Editor's decision to be final.

AWARD FOR PROBLEM No. 26.

This problem," a sound- and fire-resisting hospital floor, 50 ft. by 24 ft. in one span," has proved most interesting. Of the many solutions sent in, at least a dozen are so good that it has been a difficult matter to decide to whom the prize should be given. The award was finally decided in favour of Mr. H. G. Day, of Sutton, Surrey, whose design embodies all the requirements without the use of any specialised system. The drawing is carefully worked out and well detailed, the reinforced concrete rendering the floor fire-resisting, and the air space between the floor and false ceiling making the floor soundproof. The floor covering is given as rubber tiling or jointless composition. The latter has proved efficient in all ways; it polishes well and has the added advantage of being without joints. The rubber floor is good in many respects, but it is not jointless, and the less number of exposed joints in hospital work the better. One mistake—and an important one—has been made: the angles between the floor and wall are not rounded.

Mr. A. J. Fowles employs reinforced concrete blocks, about 10 ft. long, supported on 16 in. by 6 in. R.S.J.'s. The lower part of the R.S.J.'s are encased as usual in concrete, and this appears to carry the reinforced blocks. An angle bolted to each side of the web to support the ends of the reinforced blocks would appear to be a better method. The floor is covered with oak blocks and the walls with tiles, again employing material with a multitude of joints.

Mr. J. E. Reid submits a drawing showing reinforced concrete with curved concrete ribs between 10 in. by 6 in. R.S.J.'s, entailing rather expensive centering. Wood ceiling joists carry a ceiling, but the method of carrying same is not quite clear. Moulded cornices should not be used.

Mr. Lindars shows hollow-cast beams supported on R.S.J.'s, with angles and expanded metal lathing for ceiling, and floor of wood blocks with terrazzo covings.

Mr. Wm. Clark produces an older type of floor, composed of main and secondary R.S.J.'s filled in with concrete. The projection beams in the ceiling are encased in concrete and plastered. This gives a recessed ceiling which is not ideal in hospital work. The floor surface is covered with tongued and grooved flooring on battens, the spaces being filled with slag wood. Mr. Lindsay submits a floor similar in construction to the foregoing, and, like Mr. Clark, is a first year technical student.

Mr. Manuel (of Bournemouth) constructs his floor with reinforced concrete and plaster ceiling on angles, all sound construction, and covers the floor surface with terrazzo. Mr. F. W. Dark constructs his floor with reinforced concrete beams with hollow brick floor blocks between. His floor covering is battleship lino cemented to screeding with mastic. Needless to say a more permanent floor covering should be used.

Others who employ hollow block construction or solid floors similar to those already described are Messrs. E. L. Campbell, A. B. Simmons, S. D. Bowman, E. L. Thompson, J. W. Hills, A. S. Ward, and J. Greenwood, who shows a rather elaborate fibrous plaster cornice to the lower ceiling. All hospital work should be as plain and smooth as possible, angles rounded, and few joints.

PROBLEM No. 29

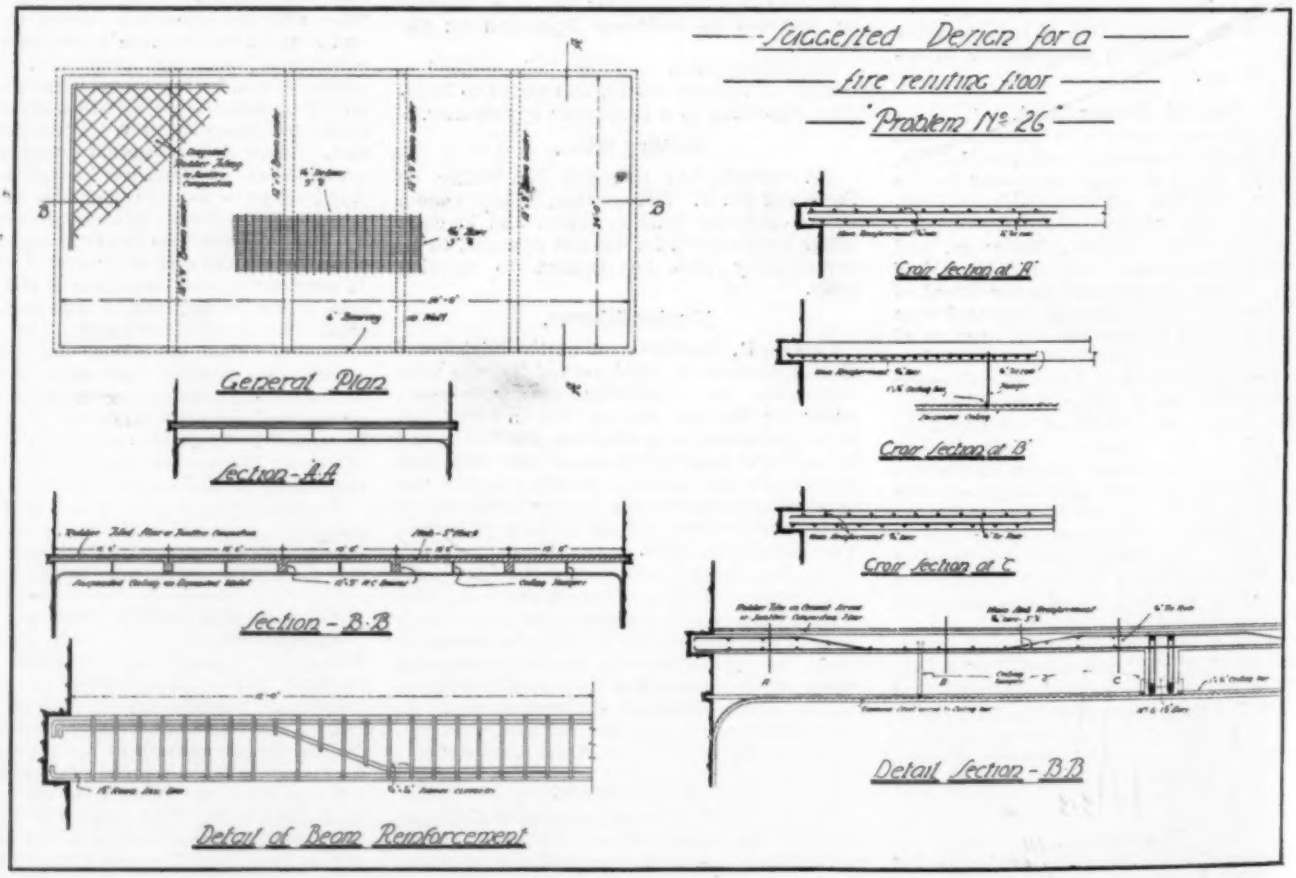
An addition has to be made at the end of an existing school building which is 25 ft. wide, standing upon a level site, consisting of made ground, 19 ft. in depth, with hard gravel below. The existing building has foundations standing upon timber piles 20 ft. in length. The ground floor line is 2 ft. above the surface, and there are three stories, each 14 ft. high in the clear, but no basement.

The addition to the building is to be 25 ft. wide, 50 ft. in length, and to have upper floors corresponding with those in the old building. The ground floor is to be at the same level as that of the original building, but the addition is to have a dry basement 12 ft. high, lighted by a continuous open area 8 ft. wide along one side and at the end.

Draw to a scale of 4 ft. to an inch, plan of the lowest floor of the addition and two sections through the lower part of the addition, showing how the new is to be attached to the existing structure, showing also the area of retaining wall and arrangements for ensuring dryness in the basement. Figure thickness of walls and depth of concrete, and give details to a larger scale.

Royal Commission on Local Government.

The terms of reference to the Royal Commission on Local Government, of which Lord Onslow is Chairman, have been extended so as to enable the Commission to make recommendations as to the constitution, areas, and functions of Parish Councils and parish meetings, and to investigate the relations between these authorities and the other local authorities within the scope of the Commission's inquiry.



Winning Design, Problem 26.
By MR. H. G. DAY

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE MAKING-UP OF NEW AND PRIVATE STREETS.—I

WITH the increase in building activity and the consequent laying out of building estates, in the near future prominence is likely to be given to the question of the roads or streets laid out on such estates, which, as the districts develop, the local authorities may decide require making up. The law on this subject is extremely complicated, and we therefore propose treating upon it in a short series of articles, but the space at our disposal will not enable us to do more than indicate some of the very many points involved.

There are practically three codes relating to this subject. In the Administrative County of London, exclusive of the City, the Metropolitan Management Acts apply; outside that area the Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1890, have to be consulted; but where the Private Streets Works Act, 1892, has been adopted, its provisions supplant sections 150, 151, and 152 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 41 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (see section 25 of the Private Street Works Act, 1892). There are, moreover, local Acts which apply to the City, and some districts have local Acts which incorporate the provisions of such Acts as the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847; but these will lie outside the scope of our observations, which we shall confine to the Public Health Acts and the Private Street Works Act, as we imagine that it is outside the Metropolitan Area and the larger cities that new streets are chiefly being constructed.

Highways Repairable by the Inhabitants.

Under both the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Private Streets Works Act, 1892, under section 150 of the former Act and section 5 of the latter. it will be seen that if a street is "a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large," there is no power in the local authority to exert their powers to have the street made up at the expense of the frontagers. As to what is a highway "repairable by the inhabitants at large," that would be a question too wide for us to treat exhaustively here; but it may suffice if we point out that, since the Highway Act, 1835, there is a clear distinction between a road being a "highway" in the sense that the public are entitled to use it, and its being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large. Section 23 of that Act enacts: "No road or occupation way made or hereafter to be made by and at the expense of any individual or private person, body politic or corporate, nor any roads already set out or to be hereafter set out as a private driftway or horseway in any award of Commissioners under an Inclosure Act shall be deemed or taken to be a highway which the inhabitants of any parish shall be compellable or liable to repair," unless the formalities prescribed by the section have been complied with. Roughly speaking, these formalities are three months' notice of an intention to dedicate to the public; the making up of the road to a specified width and to the satisfaction of the surveyor, and of two justices, who shall view the road and give a certificate, which shall be enrolled. Power is given to the vestry to object to the road being made repairable by the inhabitants on the ground that it was not of sufficient utility. After the enrolment of the certificate the road can be used by the public, but kept in repair by the persons making and dedicating it for a period of twelve months, and after this it becomes repairable by the inhabitants at large.

There have been cases where, although the above certificate of the justices could not be produced, the fact that the necessary formalities have been observed has been presumed by the Courts; but in the light of a recent decision in the House of Lords, those cases must be read with caution. That case is Cababe *v.* Walton-on-Thames Urban District Council (1914, A.C. 120). The case is noted, but only in the Divisional Court in *The Builder*, July 12, 1912), 630. In that case the respondent Council had made an order under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, that a road in their district should be made up, and the appellant, as a frontager, had been charged with his proportion of the expenses. The appellant raised the defence that the road was a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large. In 1804 the site of the lane and adjoining lands had been enclosed by an award made in pursuance of an Inclosure Act which provided for the setting out of public and private roads, but prescribed that all roads not so set out should be extinguished. This lane was not among the roads so set out, and no public money had been expended in making or repairing it. At some date between 1835 and 1854 it had been used as a public highway, the land having been developed as a building estate and other roads led into it. The justices had found that the lane was not a public highway when the Highway Act came into force, and although now a public highway, it was not repairable by the inhabitants at large. The Divisional Court and the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords all affirmed this decision. On the question of fact the House intimated it was not satisfied that the view taken by the courts below was wrong. On the effect of section 23 of the Highway Act the House held that the road fell within the section as "a road made by and at the expense of an individual or private person"; the owners of the soil allowed it to be used as a road; adjoining occupiers spent money in repairing it; the section was not confined to cases in which the same person made the road and spent the money, nor to cases in which some person made the road in the sense of physically constructing it, nor was it necessary to prove that any individual actually spent money on the road. In the course of some of the judgments it was pointed out that if the section was confined to cases where the same person made the road and spent the money, in the case of building estates the landowner might dedicate and the builder construct, and thus between them they might impose upon the inhabitants the duty of repairing an unnecessary highway.

See also Folkestone Corporation *v.* Brockman (1914, A.C. 338).

We do not know that there is any authority for the proposition, but we venture to submit, having regard to the decision in Cababe's case, that, in absence of proof that the formalities required by section 23 of the Highway Act have been complied with, the only evidence which would raise a presumption that they had been complied with and that the road was repairable by the inhabitants at large, would be acts of repair on the part of the local authority. In Cababe's case doubt was even expressed on the decision in Leigh Urban District Council *v.* King (1901, 1 K.B. 737), in which it was held that where an old highway had been closed and another road substituted for it by resolutin of the vestry, but the provisions of the Highway Act could not be shown to have been complied with, there was evidence to justify the justices in holding that the substituted road was a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large.

In connection with this question of roads being repairable by the inhabitants at large, we may here mention another point. Under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the justices, on an application by the local authority to recover expenses incurred by the authority in making up streets, have no jurisdiction to declare the street to be a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large, that fact will defeat the claim but does not render the question *res judicata* (Reg *v.* Hutchings, 1881, 6 Q.B. 300), but it is otherwise under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, for a decision under that Act definitely determines the status of the street against all the world (Wakefield Corporation *v.* Cooke, 1904, A.C. 31; *The Builder*, December 26, 1903). The distinction between the two Statutes appears to be that, although under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, an order for recovery of expenses cannot be made if the street is a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large, that fact is only incidental to the right of recovery and not as under the Private Street Works Act a distinct issue to be found by the justices. Lord Halsbury, in Wakefield Corporation *v.* Cooke, put the matter thus. Speaking of the Public Health Act, he said, "I have looked to find some jurisdiction given to the magistrates to enter into that question, but I can find none. The only thing I can suppose is that it was argued that, inasmuch as this power given under the 150th section depends upon the question of the street with which they were dealing not being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large, that was one of the necessary facts to be proved in order to give the magistrates jurisdiction in order to issue their process and enforce the payment of these expenses," and he approved Reg. *v.* Hutchings; but turning to the Private Street Works Act, he said, "But let us turn for a moment to the Statute which is before us and the distinction will at once become apparent. Instead of its being left to the local authorities to give notice and when that notice is disobeyed to do the work themselves, and thereupon when they have done the work themselves to sue for the amount against the person who disobeyed their order, the whole machinery is created by which the question of whether or not the street is repairable by the parish shall be determined by a particular tribunal—a tribunal created for this express purpose—and when one looks to see what that particular forum erected for that purpose is to determine, it is sufficient to see the number of objections which can be made and what has to be determined," and he cited the objections contained in section 7, and in particular paragraph (*b*) "that a street or part of a street is (in whole or in part) a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large." We should explain that the Statute here in question was a local Act, but as it was drawn in identical terms with the Private Street Works Act, so far as the sections involved, we have treated the decision as relating to the latter Act.

Power of Local Authority to declare Street Repairable by Inhabitants.

The Urban authority has, however, power independently of section 150 to declare a street repairable by the inhabitants at large, but here a distinction must be pointed out in their powers under section 152 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or under section 41 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1900. Under section 152, "Where any street within any urban district, not being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large has been sewered, levelled, paved, flagged, metalled, channelled and made good and provided with proper means of lighting to the satisfaction of the local authority such authority may declare the street to be a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large, provided that the "proprietor or the majority in numbers of the proprietors" do not object. It was held under this section that for the local authority to make such a declaration the whole of the works specified in the section must have been executed (Attorney-General *v.* Bidder, 1881, 47 J.P. 263); where, however, Part III of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, has been adopted, this section is superseded by section 41 of the latter Act, which provides, "where all *or any* of the works" mentioned in section 150 of the Public Health

Act, 1875, have been executed in a street or part of a street under that section by an urban authority and the urban authority are of opinion that such street or part of a street ought to become a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large, they may declare the whole or part a highway so repairable unless "the majority in numbers of the owners of such street object," for this purpose joint owners being reckoned as one owner.

It is to be noticed that under this section all the works specified in section 150 need not have been executed. but where the Private Street Works Act, 1892, has been adopted both the above sections are superseded and sections 19 and 20 of that Act apply. Section 19 practically follows the wording of section 41 of the Act of 1890 referred to above, except it contains no power for the owners to raise objection, but section 20 confers a new and important power upon . . "the greater part in value of the owners of the houses and land in such street," when such street is sewered levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled and made good to the satisfaction of the authority, to apply to have the street declared a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large and "thereupon such street shall become a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large."

It is, however, most important to observe that now the Public Health Act, 1925, section 82, in similar terms to those used in section 20 of the Private Street Works Act, enables the majority of the owners in rateable value to require the urban authority to declare a street repairable by the inhabitants at large which has been sewered, levelled, &c., under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, so now in this respect the two codes are placed on an equality. For the owners to be able to exert this power the whole of the works mentioned in the sections, however, must have been executed.

Another method by which a road may become a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large is by agreement between the urban authority and the person making the roads, under section 146 of the Public Health Act, 1875, such person bearing the expense, unless two-thirds of the Council agree also that the Council shall pay some portion of the expense of making such roads.

A distinction may here be pointed out between the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Private Street Works Act. Save as above by section 146 there seems no power under the Public Health Act for the local authority to contribute towards the expense incurred in making up streets under section 150, but under section 15 of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, the urban authority, "if they think fit," may contribute the whole or any portion of the expense of any private street works.

Canadian Building Materials.

The High Commissioner for Canada has issued the following statement:—Building material costs are falling off sharply. The index number of 32 standard building materials prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has dropped from the 1925 average of 153 to 148 for May. The materials which were chiefly responsible for the change are: Laths, shingles and other lumber; window glass, lead pipe, cement, white lead, shellac and linseed oil. Demand for building materials is still keen, and the building programme in most of the Canadian cities promises to remain on a high scale for the balance of the year.

New Soap Factory, Dublin.

It is reported in Dublin that Messrs. Lever Bros., Port Sunlight, have acquired extensive premises at the North Wall, Dublin, where they are to open a large modern soap works. Plans for the new buildings have been prepared.

Waterloo Bridge.

Sir Percy Simmons announced at a recent meeting of the L.C.C. that seven of the eight piers supporting Waterloo Bridge have subsided during the last fifteen months. The third pier has sunk about 1¼ in. in the last two years, and its total subsidence is now 11½ in.

THE BUILDING TRADES AND CRAFTSMANSHIP

In the course of a paper on this subject given recently before the Annual Congress of the Technical Instruction Association, held at Killarney, Sir Henry MacLaughlin, K.B.E., said that while everybody might understand what "craftsmanship" meant, it was not so easy to put it into plain language. The dictionary would tell you that it was skill or cunning in the use of the hand, and it probably was possible to create a perfect craftsman for handwork without a real use of the brain; but in the present day a craftsman must mean one who could work cunningly with his hands and bring the resources of his brain to bear upon the manner in which that cunning was used. He had known instances of perfect craftsmen who, when the article was completed in the finest manner of workmanship, really had little idea of what it was going to be used for. Such a worker was only a machine and could never suggest better or improved methods.

In past centuries the skill of the craftsman was of an extraordinary high technique; for a period this was lost, and in some cases never regained. What a serious thing it would be if in our generation we saw the beginning of a decline in the cunning of the hand of the worker! The skilled worker turned out a reasonably satisfactory article and probably one that did its work, but if they wanted to get beyond and reach into the highest classes of workmanship they failed unless they had a skilled craftsman at hand. This was the real trouble of to-day. While there were many who could be termed craftsmen, he feared the greater number were only skilled workers. They lacked the real technique of craftsmanship. But in some of our trades to-day there was a lack of even the skilled worker. The tendency of half-trained tradesmen to drift from country to city had brought into many of our skilled trades imperfectly trained men who were a real drag on the trade, because they were not real tradesmen. In some of our trades there was actually a shortage of even medium-skilled workers.

The making of a craftsman was generally understood in the present day to be a combination of practical work in the workshop and technical training in the technical institute, but how few realised the necessity of the latter? In past days these essentials were combined in the old form of apprenticeship, where a lad became not only apprenticed to an employer but actually part of his household, living with him and getting the advantage of his knowledge in the same way that it would be imparted to a member of his own family. For many reasons it was a pity that this old system died out, but as it was not suitable for present-day conditions, we had to find an alternative, and it had been partially found in the technical institute. The Day Trade Classes that were in being in the Bolton-street Institute, Dublin, were to his mind the nearest solution. A boy on leaving school could enter on his two years' course, receive technical knowledge which must better fit him for the practical work of the shop when he entered it two years later, and he was also given a certain amount of training for his hands. If that boy was prepared to bring his reasoning powers and the knowledge that he had gained in these classes to his aid at his practical work, there was no reason why he should not be a reasonably skilled worker when his apprenticeship was over. At the end of a further period of two or three years that boy, now a man, should be capable of being termed a craftsman. Why had there been a certain amount of failure in the amalgamation of the practical and the technical? The reason was that in school the boy was not trained to realise what life meant, and there was carelessness in the home life also.

He was of the opinion that the Day Trade Classes as dealt with in the Bolton-street Schools in Dublin were the nucleus of the proper scheme. This scheme, however, was much too cramped. It should not be confined to city boys only or financed by a section of the community, but should be financed by the Government, assisted by the Employers' Associations, by the Trade Unions, and by the fees of the scholar. While he agreed with and appreciated the scholarship scheme, it was not reasonable that a boy without the ability to gain a scholarship should be handicapped. The cunning of his hands might be greater than the cunning of his brain, and the less mentally brilliant boy might be the more brilliant with his hands and eventually make the better craftsman. The Government, employers, and Trade Unions should lay down regulations whereby if an individual did not apply himself during the period of his apprenticeship in such a way as to pass a reasonable examination, practical and technical, he should not be permitted to enter the trade.

It seemed to him that the only possible solution of the problem was that technical education should become a matter of Government legislation. Why should all the machinery and talent of the Day Trade Schools be set up and confined to the ratepayers of the City of Dublin? These scholarships should be provided by the Government or by employers or by trade unionists, or by all three, and open to every citizen in the Free State. At present the scholarships provided for the Bolton-street Day Trade Classes came from the City, and were not available for outsiders. Cities should not be prohibited from providing special scholarships for sons of ratepayers: that was all to the good; but some means should be provided whereby a boy living in the country districts with a good education and facilities for any particular trade should also have the way made easy for him to get the necessary education and apprenticeship in that trade as those who lived in more favourable centres. Under the present system of apprenticeship and technical education, craftsmen were drawn from a close borough in the cities, and the healthy boy living a vigorous life in the country was practically debarred from making his way in life through any of their trades. Until an opening was made whereby trades could draw to their net the best of the community the present conditions must continue.

British Standard Specifications.

The British Engineering Standards Association has just issued British Standard Specifications for "Zinc Oxide (Types 1 and 2) for Paints," "Asbestine for Paints," "Interior Oil Varnish," "Exterior Oil Varnish," and "Fatting or Rubbing Oil Varnish." They contain clauses regulating the composition together with standard reception tests, for the purchase of zinc oxide, Asbestine, interior, exterior and flatting or rubbing oil varnish and appendices giving methods of carrying out the tests.

These specifications have been prepared at the request of the paint manufacturers by a committee representative of both the buying and manufacturing interests, and, as in the case of all British Standard Specifications, they will be reviewed as experience of their working or progress in the industry renders it necessary, and revised issues will be published from time to time. Amongst other specifications in hand which will be published as completed, are the following:—

Painting Materials.—Boiled linseed oil, zinc oxide oil paste, barytes, red oxides of iron, red oxide of iron oil paste, lead chromes, prussian blues, lithopone, carbon black and gold size. Ready Mixed Linseed Oil Paints.—White lead, tinted white lead, zinc oxide, tinted zinc oxide, black, green, and red oxide of iron; extra hard drying oil varnish.

Copies of these five new specifications (Nos. 254, 255, 256, 257 and 258—1926) can be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, price 1s. 2d. each, post free. Amongst the specifications that have already been issued are those for genuine dry white lead (No. 239-1926), and genuine white lead oil paste (No. 241–1926).

ACQUISITION OF LAND

The case, Courtaulds, Ltd., *v.* City of London Corporation, a report of which we publish on this page, raises some points of interest and difficulty. In 1912, the Corporation had passed a resolution that St. Martin's le Grand should be widened under the Metropolitan Paving Act, 1817, section 82, a local Act, known as Michael Angelo Taylor's Act, 57 Geo. III, xxix. At that time, part of the land required for the street widening was the property of His Majesty's Post Office, but nothing was done as to carrying out the widening scheme; and in February, 1923, a Mr. White had purchased the land with full knowledge of the above resolution. In August, 1923, Messrs. Courtaulds had purchased a portion of the site, also with knowledge of the above resolution from Mr. White. On December 14, 1923, the Corporation informed Messrs. Courtaulds that they proposed proceeding with the widening scheme, and no plans for building had at that time been prepared by Messrs. Courtaulds, but it was their intention to erect a large building upon the site which they had purchased. In February, 1924, the Corporation served notice to treat on Messrs. Courtaulds. That formality was not necessary under the Metropolitan Paving Act, but it appears the arbitration was held under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919.

In the arbitration, Messrs. Courtaulds claimed (1) £12,072 for the value of the land to be taken and (2) £12,000 for damages on the ground that they had had to reduce the size of their proposed buildings by reason of setting back their frontage, and this gave a relatively less productive accommodation than the expenditure on the larger building would have done. It is this latter item which was the subject of decision of the Court on appeal from the Arbitrator who had disallowed it.

This claim was based upon section 82 of the Metropolitan Paving Act, 1817. By that section the Commissioners or trustees or other persons having the control of the pavements of any parochial or other district, if any person shall refuse to treat or agree with the said commissioners for the sale and conveyance of their respective estates or interests therein, shall direct the sheriff or other proper officer to empanel a jury to inquire into the value of such house, buildings, land, &c., and of the proportional interests therein, and to award the sums payable, "and also for goodwill improvements or any injury or damage whatsoever that may affect any such person or persons, party or parties whether as leaseholders or tenants at will." The second head of claim appears to have been made under these latter words, but the Court held that no such claim had been allowed to freeholders during the hundred and nine years the Act had been in operation, and these words only applied to leaseholders and tenants at will.

The Metropolitan Paving Act, 1817, is not expressly repealed by the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919, but some sections have been held inconsistent with subsequent legislation and therefore inoperative, whilst others have been held not inconsistent and still in force as dealing with different subject matter or providing different remedies. Examples of the former cases are Summers *v.* Holborn District Board of Works (1893, 1 Q.B. 612) and Fortescue *v.* Vestry of St. Mathew, Bethnal Green (1891, 2 Q.B. 170), whilst examples of the latter cases are Wyatt *v.* Gem (1893, 2 Q.B. 225) and Gard *v.* Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London (1885, 28 Ch.D. 486).

From the short report we publish, as well as from the report of this case in the *Weekly Notes*, July 31, it is at present impossible to say on what ground section 82 of the Metropolitan Paving Act is not held to be repealed by the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919 (unless it be on the principle mentioned in the above cases), as the terms of this latter Act, and especially the saving of the effect of special enactments contained in Section 7, of which the Act of 1817 is not one, might suggest a general repeal of this section, and it is also difficult to say how these proceedings were taken under both of these Acts.

LAW REPORTS

KING'S BENCH DIVISIONAL COURT.

(The Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Salter.)

CASE UNDER ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Courtaulds, Ltd., v. the Corporation of the City of London.

This case raised an interesting question under the Acquisition of Land Assessment of Compensation Act, 1919, and arose out of the acquisition by the Corporation of a strip of land for the purpose of the widening of St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

It appeared that Messrs. Courtaulds acquired a piece of a cleared site for the erection of offices. Notice to treat was served on them by the Corporation under the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919, and the Corporation took a strip of the land 15 ft. in depth, for which Messrs. Courtaulds claimed £12,000. In addition Messrs. Courtaulds claimed a further sum for the damage they had sustained by reason of the severance of the land and the loss following from the fact that the constructive value of the building that could be erected on the reduced site was less, even though the cost of erecting the smaller building might be reduced, and the question to be determined was whether the arbitrator could award damages under that head, the case coming before the Court on the appeal of Messrs. Courtaulds from the arbitrator's decision.

At the conclusion of the arguments the Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that although the Municipal Paving Act had been in existence for 109 years it had not been repealed by the Acquisition of Land Act, and never before had such a point as the one in question been raised, or even suggested. In his opinion compensation such as Messrs. Courtaulds claimed could not be awarded.

The other members of the Court concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed.

IMPROVER AND EMPLOYER—BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

Before the magistrates at Exmouth recently Reginald Arthur Palmer, an improver to the trade of bricklayer and plasterer, was summoned by his employer, Mr. John Carter, builder, Exmouth, for having absented himself from his work in contravention of an agreement made between them. Mr. F. P. Cottey, in outlining the case to the magistrates, said it was a civil application under the Employers and Workmen's Act, 1875, for the enforcement of an agreement dated October 17, 1924. In 1922 Mr. Carter took the respondent, who was then aged 19, as an apprentice. The apprenticeship deed was for the period of two years. At the expiration of that period respondent entered into a further agreement with the applicant to serve him in the business for another two years as an improver. Mr. Carter was to pay the respondent 28s. a week during the first six months, during the second six months 32s. a week, during the third six months 37s. a week, and for the last six months 42s. a week. Respondent continued to serve under the agreement until June 11 last, when he intimated to Mr. Carter's son that he intended to leave, and he did so on that day, leaving an unexpired period which he ought to have served of four or five months. Mr. Cottey asked the magistrates to make an order for respondent to return to work to fulfil the full term of the agreement, or, failing that, to award Mr. Carter such damages as they might think fit.

Respondent, in evidence, said it would not have entered his head to leave Mr. Carter's employment had it not been for a conversation with Mr. Carter's own foreman.

The Chairman of the Bench stated that they had come to the conclusion that Palmer broke his contract, though it was due to the misunderstanding that the foreman would make it all right with Mr. Carter. The magistrates, therefore, ordered respondent to pay damages amounting to £2, but there would be no order regarding costs.

ERECTION OF HOUSE STOPPED—ALLEGED DEFECTIVE MATERIALS.

In the Official Referee's Court in the High Court Sir Edward Pollock has delivered a considered judgment in the action remitted from the High Court in which Henry Burns, St. Mary's Farm, Durrington, sought to restrain Messrs. Bivert & Firth, London, from proceeding with the erection of a house on plaintiff's land at Arundel-road, Durrington. Plaintiff also claimed for £800 paid on account for the house. There was a counter-claim by defendants for the balance of the purchase of the house and for extras.

Mr. H. G. Robertson (instructed by Messrs. Marsh & Farnham) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. R. O'Sullivan (instructed by Messrs. Miller & Smith) for defendants.

Evidence for the plaintiff was given by Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., and for the defendants by Mr. Stanley Heath, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Alfred H. Barnes, L.R.I.B.A.

Sir Edward Pollock, giving judgment for the plaintiff for £900 with costs, said evidence had been before him that the building could in no case be considered as complying with the contract. Plaintiff was therefore entitled to recover the £800 and £100 damages. There would be judgment for plaintiff on the claim and counter-claim accordingly.

PUBLIC NOTICES AND LIBEL

A somewhat unusual case was reported in the *Times*, July 21. The plaintiffs were architects, estate agents, and surveyors, who had acted for the defendant for some years. The defendant had erected certain houses for sale or letting, but some private dispute appears to have arisen between the parties, and in April, 1925, the defendant had written to the firm saying that in future he would be unable to consider introductions of clients from them. He had also placed notice boards in the gardens of two of his houses stating that they were for disposal, but with a further notice at the bottom of each board stating in prominent characters, "Messrs. ——— are not agents for this house." The characters were in red with the exception of the word "not," which was printed in black. The plaintiffs brought an action for libel, contending that this notice would suggest that they had been guilty of some discreditable conduct towards the defendant, which had caused him to withdraw the agency and to think it his duty to warn persons from doing business with the plaintiffs, but the Court held that the action was not sustainable, for the words in their ordinary and natural meaning were not capable of bearing a defamatory meaning, and the statement contained in them was true.

In view of the decision in the House of Lords in Capital and Counties Bank *v.* Henty (7 App. Case, 741), where a customer, having had a squabble with the manager of one of the branches of the bank sent circulars to his own customers, saying he would not receive in payment cheques drawn on any of the branches of the bank; and this becoming known to other persons caused a run on the bank, it was held that the natural meaning of the words was not libellous as they did not support an innuendo of insolvency, and it lay upon the plaintiffs to show a libellous tendency. As the circumstances attending publication did not suffice to show this, it is hardly surprising that the plaintiffs failed in the case under consideration, unless a distinction could be drawn between a communication made to customers of the defendant in the course of business and a communication made to the world at large, although made in connection with the letting and selling of the defendant's property. This would, however, be a fine distinction, and all that can be said is that there appears to be more than one flaw in the law of libel, for in some cases such an announcement would work grievous injury, as might a personal libel on a deceased partner, but in neither case does there appear any legal remedy.

"MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE BUILDING EXHIBITION, 1926"

AWARD OF £100 PRIZE ESSAY.

THE £100 offered to students studying architectural and building subjects for the best essay on "My Impressions of the Building Exhibition, 1926," has been awarded to Mr. Henry Grenville M. Waters ("Loitering Lad"), of Waungoch House, Beaufort, Breconshire. Consolation Prizes of Architectural Books have been awarded to the following:—Frederick Towndrow ("Gogol"), 30, Gt. Russell-street, W.C.1; F. L. Jackman ("Leontes"), 68, Lavington-road, Ealing, W.; Arthur S. Bungay ("Terra-cotta"), 4, Woodcote-villas, W. Norwood, S.E.27; D. D. Agostini ("Ago"), 6, Perry-road, Bristol.

The adjudicators were:—Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. J. C. Squire.

We give the Prize Essay below, having made a few slight excisions.

"To one who has never previously visited London, and who has three short days in which to see it, a visit to the Building Exhibition seems to be a formidable item. But my main purpose in coming to town was to explore the intricacies of the Exhibition. I had barely recovered from the shock of discovering myself in Paddington when I was transported into an elongated carriage, which made a harsh, grinding sound, and in a very few minutes I found myself before Olympia, with its huge, glass-covered dome. Now, I had a faint idea of its appearance before I actually saw the building. I remembered that the Boy Scout Jamboree was held here some years ago, and an illustration of the building had appeared in a scouting journal at the time. Some hazy recollection of a high dome came to my mind, and I was not disappointed with the actual thing. I sauntered leisurely through the main entrance, and presented my complimentary ticket with the air of a patron. You see I was a favoured person. Whilst other and in every-day life far more important people than myself passed through the turnstiles, the attendant directed me to the main doors. And so I found myself in Olympia.

The first thing that impressed me was the suitability of Olympia for an exhibition of this kind, both as regards accommodation and central position in the city. Having purchased the official catalogue I began to map out a plan of campaign. I understood that if I meant to see it all with the minimum expenditure of time and energy, then I must work systematically. Row after row of stands stretched out before my eyes. Everything seemed to be on a vast scale. There was no classification, except in the catalogue! One passed from bricks to machinery and from steel houses to timbered roofs. What a glorious mixture! Indeed, when I got half-way through one of the rows—Row G, I think it was—I despaired of getting through the whole concern. Here I found myself, at the very beginning, nonplussed and bewildered. In the midst of this confusion my eye alighted on "H.M.S. Endelline," the attractive and useful model ship of Messrs. Thomas Parsons & Sons. "Here," I thought, "is something tangible at last." I remarked to one of the men in charge that this model struck me as being somewhat ingenious, to which he promptly replied: "Well, I don't know about ingenious, sir, but it is very old." I then learned that the ship was an old-established concern, but it appealed to me, and I cast many longing glances towards it whenever I came in that direction. I rambled on after this, as I had long given up hope of seeing everything in a business-like, methodical way.

As one progressed one became deeply interested, and even fascinated. It is a well-known fact that modern building is a complex organisation, but to prove the truth of this statement the interested layman should visit such an exhibition as this. I found the people attached to the various stalls most courteous and quite prepared to go to any length of trouble to explain the smallest detail in connection with their business. The whole place had an air of business-like activity and prosperity. Everyone moved about with alacrity and precision, and I sometimes felt that I was in the workshop of a prosperous factory rather than in an exhibition devoted to the multifarious activities of the building trade.

One approached each stand in this manner: "Now I wonder what this fellow has up his sleeve." And one was never disappointed. At each stall were experts who knew their job, and could explain the various "knick-knacks" to a wondering youth. Here, indeed, it was a case of every man to his job. I was deluged with a vast amount of literature, which it was impossible to refuse, as the persons offering it were so tactful and persuasive. Of necessity I left a great deal of it behind, but I retained as much as I could conveniently carry.

One interesting fact arose from my visit to the Exhibition, and that was the meeting of the old and the new under the same roof. I refer to the rival claims of dowelled doors on the one hand and morticed and tenoned doors on the other. Now being in the trade I had some experience of both types, and had a decided preference for the latter. But the gentleman whose business it was to advocate dowels said that as I was an Englishman I was very conservative. I argued for a long time with this gentleman, but I could not convince him! When I came to the morticed and tenoned firm I related my experience to the man in charge. Here, of course, I had someone to agree with me. But the incident brought Tennyson's words to my mind: 'The old order changeth, yielding place to new.'

On the purely mechanical side, I was struck by the display of concrete mixers by the British Steel Piling Co. and Messrs. John Fowler & Co. Then there was Messrs. Winget's concrete block and slab-making plant, ranging from the Westminster machines and hand presses to the No. 3 automatic slab maker, with an output well over the 200 mark.

As bricks form a staple product of the building trade, I naturally searched for stalls devoted to this. I spent a fascinating half-hour at the stalls of Messrs. Thomas Lawrence, Messrs. Lamb & Sons, and the Leeds Fireclay Co. Messrs. Lawrence had designed a garden pavilion to exhibit their wares. Here I found a delightful assortment of bricks, tiles and kerbs. The Middleton Fireclay Works had a very fine exhibit in terra-cotta. This department of the exhibition shows us clearly that there is artistry in brickwork and "sermons in stones."

Joinery was well represented by Messrs. Boulton & Paul, Messrs. Samuel Elliot & Sons, and the Educational Supply Association, Ltd. In the latter stand there is an exhibit of a window which can be thrown wide open. The window was circular and could be opened with no trouble at all. Then there was a garage door which could be folded easily and quickly. Surely an asset to harassed car-owners.

Labour-saving devices interested me greatly, as I have some experience of domestic inconveniences. Such labour-saving devices as were displayed by Messrs. Easiwork, the Triplex Foundry, Ltd., and others, must prove a boon to busy housewives. I consider it part of a common duty to recommend such wares to already overworked females, as they combine economy, neatness, and despatch.

We all have to walk on our feet, and we may as well get good floors to walk on. But some of us, being of a joyful turn of mind, perfer to dance. This is where Messrs. Francis Morton, Junior & Co., give us a helping hand. I felt impressed with their sample spring floor for dancing, and a sense of propriety alone prevented me from indulging in a little jig. The Marble Mosaic Co. displayed attractive samples of Roman mosaic floors, terrazzo floors, and flooring tiles.

"Of the making of books there is no end" is a saying that can be applied to building and allied trades and professions as to other departments of literature, and the exhibition gives us a feast of reading. Apart from the intrinsic worth of the books, there were splendid examples of choice lettering and sumptuous binding. This is the way to interest the public in building and architecture. Books appeal to us all, and I have no doubt that many people made purchases of books and periodicals, and so increased their stock of building knowledge. It is good to see so many periodicals dealing with building and architecture, and this is a sure way in which to influence the layman, especially if the journals are non-technical, and written by men who can simplify and explain. I got hold of several publishers' catalogues, and stuffed them into my already overburdened pockets. I have since revived pleasant memories of the exhibition by a perusal of these catalogues, so attractively designed.

One of the pleasing features of the exhibition was the display of students' work. With such a high standard of drawings and handiwork amongst the younger members, the building industry need have no fear for the future. Those who are now in the student stage will prove worthy successors to the present leaders judging by the work exhibited.

I was surprised at the great importance attached to the painter's trade. Previously I had looked upon this trade as being very insignificant indeed, but I think differently now. This was only one instance in which the exhibition served to enlighten me. It helps to clear our minds of prejudices and pre-conceived ideas. Such a thing in itself is what I would call a liberal education.

At the end of the day I was leg-weary. I had been very sprightly earlier in the day, and had determined to go through the whole show in a very short time. But alas for human frailty! The talk of the visitors and the visited, the grind and clatter of the machinery, and the strains of the orchestra, all combined to tire me. Towards closing time the strain began to tell, and it was in utter desperation and with some feeling of relief that I flopped, rather than sat down, on one of the few seats in the building.

From my visit to the exhibition, I have deduced the following facts: (1) That the exhibition is important from a commercial standpoint; (2) that the varied activities of the building trade and the great public interest displayed in it should do much to further its aims and aspirations; (3) that the exhibition is essentially modern; and (4) that the organisers of the exhibition have done their work well."

A Housing Experiment.

An experiment to provide decent homes for slum dwellers is being made at Leamington by a society known as "The Leamington Slum Clearance, Ltd.," which will co-operate with the Town Council in dealing with the local slum problem. The Society has already received substantial donations in order to enable it to build small houses that are to be let at 5s. a week. For every house so built, the Corporation will issue a Closing Order in respect of one slum house which will then remain unoccupied until such time as it is possible to pull it down and clear the site. It is estimated that the all-in costs will be about £600 per house. This includes land and any expenses in the way of roads and sewers but not architects' fees, as this work has been undertaken voluntarily. Schemes on somewhat similar lines are being tried by the Church Army, under the direction of Mr. F. M. Elgood, F.R.I.B.A., and fifty houses are being built, and also by a voluntary body at Kendal, where £20,000 have been raised in about two months, and some 48 houses have been built.

Builders' Estate.

Mr. William Laverty, late of Loughview House, Old Cavehill-road, and Cambridge-street, Belfast, builder and contractor, who died March 26, 1926, left personal estate in England and Northern Ireland valued at £34,711.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/–
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/–	1/4½	1/4	1/4	1/4½	1/4½	1/4	1/0
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/0½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/–
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Grays	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers	Slaters	Plumbers	Painters	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/1	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-u-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/1½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/–
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 228.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

AUGUST 9.—**Sheffield.**—PAINTING.—External painting of the woodwork, ironwork, &c., of the various buildings at the Ecclesall Infirmary, for the B.G. L. Richmond, Clerk, Union Offices, Westbar.

AUGUST 9.—**Torquay.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 43 houses on the Windmill Hill housing site, Hele, Torquay, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Torquay. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 9. — **Wallasey.** — HOUSES. — Housing Scheme No. 7, erection of 140 (parlour and non-parlour type) on the Lateral-road housing site, for the Corporation. Geo. Livsey, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Wallasey. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 9. — **Whickham.** — PAINTING. — External painting of houses on their housing estates as follows:—Swalwell, 90 houses; Marley Hill, 50 houses; for the U.D.C. T. Fenbow, surveyor.

AUGUST 10.—**Beddau.**—BUILDING.—Erection of an institute, &c., at Tynant, Beddau, near Pontypridd, for the Cwm and Llantwit Welfare Scheme Council. J. H. Davies, architect and surveyor, 67, Taff-street, Pontypridd. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 10.—**Docking.**—HOUSES.—Six houses at South Creake, for the R.D.C. A. B. Nowell, Building Surveyor to the Council, York-avenue, Hunstanton. Deposit £1.

AUGUST 10.—**Kilconly.**—RESTORATION.—Of Kilconly ex-R.I.C. barracks, Co. Galway, for the Commissioners of Public Works. J. J. Healy, Secretary, Oifig Oibreach Puibli (Office of Public Works), Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin). Deposit £1.

AUGUST 10.—**Leeds.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Morley, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUGUST 10. — **Liverpool.** — ALTERATIONS. — To ground floor, Newsham House, for the T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

AUGUST 10.—**Oldham.**—DEMOLISHING.—Purchase and pulling down of the property known as "The George the Fourth" Hotel, and one cottage at the junction of Lord-street and Albion-street, for the C.B. Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

AUGUST 10. — **Poulton-le-Fylde.** — HOUSES. — Six houses, in pairs, on the Big Field housing site, Lowergreen, for the U.D.C. E. Prescott, surveyor, Town Hall, Poulton-le-Fylde, Blackpool. Deposit, £1 1s.

AUGUST 10.—**West Ashford.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations and additions at the Sewerage Works, Charing, near Ashford, for the R.D.C. J. M. Poncia, clerk, 17, Bank-street, Ashford. Deposit £1 1s.

AUGUST 10.—**West Derby.**—CONVERSION.—For (1) Electric conversion at Mill-road Infirmary, and (2) supplying and fitting one cast-iron sectional hot-water heating boiler at Kirkdale Homes, for the B.G. G. W. Coster, clerk, Brougham-terrace, Liverpool. Deposit, £2 2s.

AUGUST 11.—**Chiswick.**—GARAGES.—Erection of 17 garages on vacant land at the rear of the Public Market, High-road, Chiswick, for the U.D.C. Edward Willis, M.Inst.C.E., engineer, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4.

AUGUST 11. — **Dewsbury.** — PAINTING. — External painting of all hospital buildings, &c., at Mitchell Lafthes Fever Hospital, for the Joint Hospital Board. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Surveyor.

AUGUST 11.—**Hereford.**—DEMOLITION.—Of Rotherwas House, adjacent to H.M. Factory, for the Secretary of State for War. Chief Superintendent Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

AUGUST 11.—**Huntly.**—PAVILION.—Construction of an eight-bed isolation pavilion and other relative works at the Cottage Hospital, Huntly, for the D.C. of the T.C. Tawse & Allan, C.E. and architects, 10, Bon-Accord-square, Aberdeen.

AUGUST 11.—**Littlehampton.**—PAINTING.—Painting of the water tank, balcony, &c., and for the execution of necessary repairs to same at the Waterworks, St. Floras-road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

AUGUST 11.—**London.**—HOUSES, SEWERS, DRAINS, AND ROADS.—Construction of new sewers, surface water drains and road, also for the construction of 84 houses at Church-lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9, for the U.D.C. R. C. N. Newport, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Kingsbury-road, The Hyde, N.W.9. Deposit £3 3s.

AUGUST 11.—**London.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of proposed new elementary school, Bush Hill Park, for the Edmonton Education Committee. Talbot Brown & Fisher, FF.R.I.B.A., Burystead-place, Wellingborough. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 11.—**Uxbridge.**—HOUSES, &C.—Erection of 6 blocks and 18 pairs of houses, and for roads and sewers, &c., on the Greenway housing estate, Uxbridge, Middlesex, for the U.D.C. William L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 54, High street, Uxbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 11.—**Wharfedale.**—HOUSES.—Twelve parlour houses and 14 non-parlour houses on the Stockshill estate, for the R.D.C. H. Riding, Menston, or at the Union Offices, Otley. Deposit £1 1s.

AUGUST 12.—**Belfast.**—HEATING.—Installation of heating and hot water services for the new museum and art gallery, Botanic Gardens Park, for the C.B. R. Meyer, Town Clerk.

AUGUST 12.—**Keynsham, near Bristol.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 20 semi-detached parlour-type houses, six in the parish of Saltford and 14 in the parish of Whitchurch, on the Council's housing estate, comprising two types of houses in each case. H. W. Argile, Building Surveyor, 16, High-street, Keynsham. Deposit, 10s. 6d. in each case, by cheque.

AUGUST 12.—**Stratton and Launceston.**—DEMOLISHING.—Of the old bridge at Canworthy Lane-end, Warbstow, and the erection of a new girder and concrete or ferro-concrete bridge, to be proceeded with at once, for the R.D.C. C. F. Pearsall, surveyor, Stratton; L. J. Soper, surveyor, Werrington, Launceston.

AUGUST 12.—**Swansea.**—HOUSES.—Four pairs of houses in Waunwen-road, for the Church Army Housing, Ltd. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., 6, Cathedral-road, Cardiff. Deposit, £2 2s.

AUGUST 12.—**Thurnscoe.**—HOUSES.—116 houses, for the U.D.C. Carby Hall & Son, architects, Prudential Buildings, Park-row, Leeds. Deposit, £2.

AUGUST 13.—**Belfast.**—FENCE.—For (1) Erection of wrot-iron fence on brick wall at Malone Public Elementary School, and (2) erection of iron fire escape at Skegoniel Public Elementary School, for the C.B. Education Architect, College-square.

AUGUST 13.—**Cwmamman.**—HOUSES.—Ten houses at Glanamman, for the U.D.C. G. H. Davies, architect, College-street, Ammanford. Deposit, £3 3s.

AUGUST 13.—**Southampton.**—PAINTING WORK.—Painting work at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUGUST 14.—**Belfast.**—BUILDING.—For (1) Steel building for stores extension, East Bridge-street, and (2) stores building at Harbour power station, for the C.B. Johnstone Wright, City Electrical Engineer and Manager, East Bridge-street. Deposit, £1 1s.

AUGUST 14.—**Chester.**—ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—Erection and completion at Grove-street, New Ferry, for 640 scholars, for the County E.C. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Newgate-street, Chester. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 14.—**Doncaster.**—ALTERATIONS.—To Toll Bar house, High-road, Balby, for use as a branch library, for the T.C. R. E. Ford, Estates Surveyor, 3, Priory-place.

AUGUST 14.—**Doncaster.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of wiring for electric light in 238 houses on the Warmsworth-road (South) site, for the T.C. R. E. Ford, Housing Surveyor, 3, Priory-place.

AUGUST 14.—**Glamorgan.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—For (1) Cwmgwrach police-station, repairs to boundary walls, re-roofing of scullery, &c.; (2) Ton Pentre police-station and offices, internal painting, repairs, &c.; (3) superintendent's house, Neath, internal and external painting, repairs, &c.; and (4) superintendent's house, Bridgend, repairs, &c., for the C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, Clerk of the C.C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

AUGUST 14.—**Smallburgh.**—COTTAGES.—Cottages in the following parishes, viz., Bacton, two pairs; Edingthorpe, one pair; Hickling, one pair; Horning, one pair; Stalham, two pairs; and Worstead, two pairs, for the R.D.C. Arthur Peploe, Clerk, North Walsham. Deposit, £1.

✱AUGUST 14.—**Wakefield.**—HOUSES.—Sixteen houses at Sharlston and six houses at Kirkhamgate, for the R.D.C. Massie & Holdsworth, architects, Yorkshire Buildings, Wood-street, Wakefield.

AUGUST 14.—**West Derby.**—REPAIRS.—For (1) New sun verandah to female pavilion, Walton Institution; (2) reconstruction of portions of lower blocks corridor, Walton Institution; (3) internal painting, Alder Hey Nurses' Home; and (4) external painting, old portion, Cleaver Sanatorium, Heswall, for the B.G. E. B. Bailey, architect, 9, Cook-street, Liverpool.

AUGUST 14.—**West Sussex.**—PAINTING, &C.—Demolishing four toll lodges, building stone piers, and painting toll-keeper's house, at Norfolk Bridge, for the C.C. H. W. Bowen, County Surveyor, Southgate House, Chichester.

AUGUST 14.—**Windsor.**—COTTAGES.—Pair of semi-detached cottages on land adjoining the pumping station at Blacknest, Sunninghill, Berks, and one detached cottage near the sewage purification works at Whitmoor Bog, for the R.D.C. J. H. Blizard, M.Inst.C.E. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 16.—**Aberdeen.**—BUILDING.—For (1) New intermediate school, Torry; and (2) Aberdeen Grammar School, new gymnasium, for the E.C. J. A. O. Allan, F.R.I.B.A., 25, Union-terrace.

AUGUST 16.—**Bootle.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and painting (1) Exterior, Linacre Hospital, Linacre-lane; (2) exteriors and interiors of eight public conveniences; (3) railings, gates and exteriors of lodge, bungalow, bandstand, seats, &c., Derby Park; (4) exterior of cemetery chapel, Linacre-lane; (5) interior painting, superintendent's house, Balliol-road Baths; and (6) Linacre-lane canal bridge, for the C.B. Borough Engineer.

AUGUST 16.—**Halifax.**—SUB-STATIONS.—Electricity sub-stations in Powell-street and Stannary-street, for the C.B. Borough Engineer, Crossley-street.

AUGUST 16.—**Kirkcaldy.**—COTTAGES.—Thirty and twenty-four three-roomed flatted and cottage type houses to be erected on two adjoining sites at Lumphinnans, for the D.C. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A. architect, Kirkcaldy. Deposit, £1 1s.

✱AUGUST 16.—**London.**—FLATS.—Erection and completion of 15 working-class flats in Betterton-street, W.C.2, for the Metropolitan Borough Council of Holborn. J. E. Parr, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, High Holborn, W.C.1. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 16.—**New Mills.**—ADDITIONS.—To the sewage works, consisting of detritus tanks, &c., circular filters, humus tanks, and other works, for the U.D.C. W. C. Sheard, engineer and surveyor. Deposit, £3 3s.

AUGUST 16.—**Pembroke.**—PAINTING.—Painting glazing, pointing walls, repairing chimney stacks, roofs, &c., and pointing round doors, windows and ridge tiles of 158 cottages, the property of the Urban Council; at 16, Clonskeigh-villas, with railed front gardens; 31, Harmony-villas, with railed front gardens, and railings at entrance of playground; and 111, Pembroke-cottages, Donnybrook, with railings, &c., at plantations and bridge, &c., for the U.D.C. J. C. Manly, Clerk, Town Hall, Ballsbridge, co. Dublin.

AUGUST 16.—**Swansea.**—HEATING.—For (*a*) Electrical lighting, &c., installations, and (*b*) heating, hot water, laundry and cooking, &c., installations, at the new Isolation Hospital at Hill House, Sketty, for the C.B. E. E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, 3, Prospect-place. Deposit, £3 3s. each.

AUGUST 17.—**Bideford.**—HOUSES.—Eight non-parlour houses on the Handy Cross site, for the T.C. F. J. Harris, Borough Surveyor and Housing Architect. Deposit, £1 1s.

AUGUST 17.—**Halifax.**—BUNGALOW.—Bungalow at the junction of Skircoat Green-road and St. Alban's-road. G. R. Oddy, Lic.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Ward's End-chambers.

AUGUST 17.—**Hayfield.**—HOUSES.—Twenty non-parlour houses on the Cote-lane site, for the R.D.C. C. S. Righton, chartered architect, 18, Market-street, Marple. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 17.—**Maldon.**—DWELLINGS.—Twelve houses in pairs, in Queenborough-road, Southminster; 10 houses in pairs, in Hackman's-road, Cold Norton; and 6 houses in pairs, near Round-bush, Mundon, for the R.D.C. Wm. Almond, Surveyor, 6, Market-hill

AUGUST 17.—**St. Andrews.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses at St. Mary's-street site, for the T.C. W. Watson, Burgh Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s. each.

AUGUST 18.—**Bushey.**—COTTAGES.—Twenty cottages on the Clapgate Farm housing site, for the U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, architect and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 18.—**Kensington.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Kensington for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUGUST 18.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—SHOPS AND HOUSES.—Erection of 14 combined shops and houses, at the corner of Stephenson-road and Benton-road, on the High Heaton estate, Newcastle, for the Housing Committee of the Corporation. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth Market, Newcastle. Deposit £3 3s., payable to the City Treasurer.

AUGUST 18.—**Stornoway.**—EXTENSION.—Alterations and extensions for new operating theatre, X-Ray, light treatment, steam and electric plant installations, &c., at the Lewis Hospital, for the Committee. Geo. Gordon & Co., architects, Inverness.

AUGUST 18. — **Wadsley.** — RESIDENCE. — Detached residence at the West Riding Mental Hospital, Wadsley, near Sheffield, for the C.C. W. E. H. Burton, Architect and Engineer, West Riding Mental Hospitals Board, Office, Wakefield. Deposit £1.

AUGUST 19.—**Glasgow.**—WALL.—Removing and re-erecting stone wall, laying concrete foundations, and granite sett paving, &c., at the gateway of Kelvinhaugh refuse despatch works, Gilbert-street, for the T.C. J. Lindsay, Town Clerk.

AUGUST 19.—**London.**—FLATS.—Erection of a block of 80 flats between Chapel-place and Mantell-street, London, N.1, for the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury. E. C. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., &c. Council's Architect, Finsbury Pavement House, 120, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Deposit £3.

AUGUST 19. — **London.** — EXTENSION. — Extension of Wanstead Telephone Exchange for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUGUST 19.—**Port Ellen.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the Post Office, Port Ellen, Isle of Islay, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

AUGUST 20.—**London.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of "Archway" Telephone Exchange for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s; (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUGUST 21.—**Stornoway.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of the Municipal buildings and library, for the T.C. J. G. Chisholm, architect and surveyor, 15, Union-street, Inverness.

AUGUST 23.—**Bromley, Kent.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new Council School to accommodate 320 senior girls and 400 mixed juniors on the Bromley portion of the L.C.C. Downham housing estate, for the B.C. F. H. Wood, P.A.S.I., Chartered Quantity Surveyor, Gloucester House, 19, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2., after payment of deposit of £2 2s. to the Clerk to the Bromley E.C.

✱AUGUST 23.—**Horsham.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 60 houses on the site of Spooner's Farm, Crawley-road, for the U.D.C. C. G. Atkinson, Council's Surveyor, Town Hall Chambers, Horsham. Deposit £3 3s.

✱AUGUST 24.—**London.**—COTTAGES, &C.—Erection of five cottages and the conversion of a warehouse into eight flats at 59, Grange-walk, for the Bermondsey Borough Council. Fredk. Ryall, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Spa-road, Bermondsey, S.E.16. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 25.—**Godalming.**—HOUSES.—For blocks of four, two blocks, four pairs, seven pairs, seven pairs, one pair, for the T.C. G. B. Hartfree, Borough Surveyor and Housing Architect. Deposit £2 2s.

★AUGUST 25.—**London E. and S.E., and Kent.**—(1) New coal store at Eastern Hospital, Homerton-grove, E.9; (2) new verandah to Infirmary block at White Oak, Swanley, Kent; (3) new drying room and scullery at Woolwich Casual Ward, Hull-place, Plumstead, S.E.18, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1 in respect of each work.

★AUGUST 25. — **London.** — Cleaning and painting at St. Pancras Casual Ward, Holmes-road, Kentish Town, N.W., and Brook Ambulance Station, Shooter's Hill, S.E.18, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

AUGUST 26.—**Cahir.**—COTTAGES.—Eight cottages at Cahir, co. Tipperary, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Engineer, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

★AUGUST 26.—**Chatham.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 132 on the Post Barn housing site, for the Town Council. Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Chatham. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 26.—**Stirling.**—HOUSES.—Eleven houses and four shops, being the first development of St. Mary's Wynd Re-housing Scheme, for the T.C. A. H. Goudie, Burgh Engineer. Deposit £1.

AUGUST 27.—**Carmarthen.**—EXTENSION.—Extension and renovating the vestry room of the Capel Newydd Llanddarog. T. Davies, architect, Harddfan, Upper Tumble, Llanelly.

AUGUST 29.—**Cardiff.**—HOUSES.—Twelve houses at Pentyrch, for the R.D.C. Richards & McLean, architects, 5, Dumfries-place. Depoosit £2.

AUGUST 30.—**Bennington and Bromborough.**—HOUSES. —100 houses on the housing site, for the U.D.C. H. W. Corrie, surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 31.—**Barking.**—EXTENSION.—Construction of foundations and buildings for the extensions at Barking power station, for the County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, London, S.W.1. Deposit £15 15s.

AUGUST 31.—**Duncon.**—EXTENSIONS.—For (1) new operating theatre and ward kitchen; (2) alterations to laundry block; (3) new four-apartment lodge, at District Cottage Hospital, for the Committee. John Burnet, Son & Dick, architects, 239, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

AUGUST 31.—**Hulme.**—EXTENSION.—Building new science block, gymnasium, and extension to hall at the Hulme Grammar School, Alexandra Park, Manchester. Francis Jones & H. A. Dalrymple, architects, 178, Oxford-road. Deposit £1 1s.

AUGUST 31.—**North Shields.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of a new quay, transit shed, passenger platform, railways, &c., at the river wall, Albert Edward dock, North Shields, for the Tyne Improvement Commission. A. Blacklock, secretary, Tyne Improvement Commission Offices, Bewick-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £10 10s.

SEPTEMBER 1.—**Athlone.**—HOUSES.—Twelve houses (semi-detached) and the construction of sewers and water mains in connection, for the U.D.C. P. J. O'Loughlin, Town Surveyor, The Courthouse. Deposit £2.

SEPTEMBER 1.—**Athlone.**—Reconstruction of waterworks pump-house and erection of new filter house, for the U.D.C. P. J. O'Loughlin, Town Surveyor, The Courthouse. Deposit £5.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**Keynsham.** — HOUSES. — Fourteen houses on the housing site at Whitchurch, in connection with which the construction of suitable means for the treatment of the drainage from the houses is required, for the R.D.C. H. W. Argile, Building Surveyor, 16, High-street, Keynsham, near Bristol.

MATERIALS, etc.

AUGUST 9.—**Reading.**—MATERIALS.—For (*a*) British Portland cement (about 365 tons); (*b*) steel tramway rails (about 160 tons); (*c*) creosoted wood blocks (about 146,000), for the C.B. General Manager and Engineer, Reading Corporation Tramways, Mill-lane.

AUGUST 14.—**Dublin.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, stoneware, sewer pipes and slates, flags, kerb, lime, &c., galvanised ware, iron materials and stores, oils, paints, drysalteries, plumbing work, public lighting requirements, small metal castings, timber and stores, for the C.B. J.J. Murphy, Town Clerk.

NO DATE.—**Aberdare** — MATERIALS. — Steel girders, cast steel, tram-wheels, axles, &c., steam and "Williams" joint tubes and fittings, timber, and lime and cement, for the Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd. Stores Manager, Aberaman Offices.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

AUGUST 10.—**Dublin.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruction of an overline bridge at Rush and Lusk station, for the Great Northern Railway (Ireland). F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-street Station. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 12.—**Halkirk.**—WATER WORKS.—Construction of new water works, comprising the tracks and laying of about 3½ miles of water piping from 3 in. to 1 in. diameter, collecting works on Gerston Hill, including pipe tunnel between wells and 700 yards of fireclay piping; concrete service reservoir of 20,000 gallons capacity; sluice and air valves, and other relative materials and works, for the Caithness C.C. Geo. Gordon & Co., Civil Engineers, Inverness.

AUGUST 12.—**Strood.**—PIT.—Digging and constructing a large soakaway pit near Wainscot, for the R.D.C. L. Randerson, surveyor.

AUGUST 13.—**Burley-in-Wharfedale and Menston.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations and additions to settling tanks, storm-water filters and incidental works, at the sewage disposal works, Skipton-road, Otley, for the Joint Sewerage Board. H. Riding, engineer. Deposit £5.

AUGUST 14.—**Belfast.**—WELLS.—Construction of pump wells, circulating water channels, and turbine house foundations in connection with extensions to the Harbour Power Station, for the C.B. S. C. Hunter, Quantity Surveyor, 2, Wellington-place. Deposit £5 5s.

AUGUST 16.—**Manchester.**—BRIDGE.—Bridge to carry Nuthurst-road over the L.M. & S. Rly., Moston, for the T.C. City Engineer. Deposit £3 3s.

AUGUST 18.—**Lanchester.**—BRIDGE.—Reinforced concrete bridge over Hischope Barn, near Muggleswick, for the R.D.C. W. Cumming, surveyor.

AUGUST 31.—**Barnoldswick.**—RESERVOIR.—Construction of an impounding reservoir with a final capacity of 100 million gallons at Elslack Moor, near Skipton, Yorks, for the U.D.C. E. J. Silcock, Consulting Engineer, 25, Victoria-street, Westminster. Deposit £10.

SEPTEMBER 15.—**Siam.**—BRIDGES.—**Superstructures of steel railway bridges, for the Administration of the Royal State Railways of Siam, Bangkok. C. P. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1. Charge £1 10s.**

DECEMBER 1.—**Denmark.**—BRIDGE.—Construction of the superstructure, substructure, as well as approach spans, with shore piers, for a double-track railway bridge across Lillebelt, for the Danish State Railways. Danish Legation, London. Deposit, Danish Kroner 500.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

AUGUST 9.—**Anstruther Easter.**—STREETS.—For (1) demolition of slum properties and formation of new streets; (2) laying of water main in new streets; (3) erection of wrought-iron bar fence, for the T.C. A. D. Haxton, architect, 3, High-street, Leven.

AUGUST 9.—**Crewe.**—SEWER.—Sinking of a shaft and construction of a brick manhole in the northern outfall sewer, the depth of the sewer at point of construction being approximately 50 ft., for the T.C. E. G. Timbrell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 9.—**Edinburgh.**—WIDENING.—Of Colinton-road at rustic cottages, for the T.C. Burgh Engineer

AUGUST 9.—**Fixby.**—WIDENING.—Halifax and Huddersfield main road, at Fixby, for the West Riding C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £1.

AUGUST 9.—**Gorebridge.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Laying about 3 miles of 6 in. diameter cast-iron water pipes from near Rosebery Reservoir to the Gorebridge storage tank, near Castleton, for the Gala Water D.C. of the Midlothian C.C. Carfrae & Morrison, C.E., 4, Hill-street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1.

AUGUST 9.—**Monk Fryston.**—WIDENING.—Of the Leeds and Selby main road near the Blue Bell Inn, at Monk Fryston, Pontefract, for the West Riding C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £1.

AUGUST 10.—**Brynmawr.**—FOOTPATHS.—Footpath constructing and repairs, comprising new pennant stone, kerbing and paving, tar paving, and relaying existing stone paving and kerbing, for the U.D.C. J. J. Quirk, surveyor.

AUGUST 10.—**Maesteg.**—IMPROVEMENT.—Works of road improvement at Cymmer-road, Caerau, for the U.D.C. S. J. Harpur, engineer and surveyor.

AUGUST 11.—**Farnborough.**—ROAD.—Bituminous and tarred macadam surfacing works in the carriageway of the Farnborough by-pass road, for the M.T. Chief Engineer, Roads Department, Ministry of Transport, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Deposit £25.

AUGUST 11.—**Leeds.**—PAVING.—Kerbing, flagging, tar-paved footpaths, paving and tar macadamising in the following private streets:—Back Clipstone-avenue, Wood's-row, Salisbury-avenue (part), Moor-crescent (part), and kerbing, flagging, paving of channels at the Harrogate-road improvement, Henconner-lane improvement, Ring-road–Elland-road to Gelderd-road, kerbing, tar macadamising of carriageway, sand tar paving of footpaths at a number of streets on the Crossgates housing estate, for the T.C. Highways and Permanent Way Engineer, at 1, Swinegate. Deposit £1 1s. each.

AUGUST 11.—**St. Mellons.**—SEWERS.—Construction of sewers in the Parish of Malpas, for the R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, Civil Engineers, 23, Gelliwastad-road, Pontypridd. Deposit 3 3s.

AUGUST 12.—**Keynsham.**—ROAD.—Formation, pitching, and incidental works for about 140 yds. of 36 ft. road on the Council's housing site at Whitchurch, for the R.D.C. H. W. Argile, building surveyor, 16, High-street, Keynsham, near Bristol. Deposit 10s. 6d.

AUGUST 12.—**Strood.**—WIDENING.—Widening, diversion and improvement of Longfield-road, Meopham, for the R.D.C. L. Randerson, surveyor, Meopham, near Gravesend. Deposit £5.

AUGUST 16.—**Northwich.**—PAVING.—Of about 1,900 super yards of Haslingden or Rossendale 5 in. setts on Castle Hill, for the U.D.C. J. Brooke, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 17.—**Padstow.**—RESERVOIR.—For (1) the laying of a 3 in. water main about 1,400 yds.; (2) building a concrete supplementary reservoir, or balancing chamber, for the U.D.C. Fred. A. Williams, clerk.

AUGUST 18.—**Bushey.**—SEWER.—Construction of about 113 yds. 11 in. of 9 in. glazed stoneware pipe sewer, complete with manholes, for the U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 18.—**Rawtenstall.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Sewering and paving, &c., of back Osborne-terrace, Whitewell Bottom, Waterfoot for the T.C. Borough Surveyor. Deposit £1.

AUGUST 23.—**Cockermouth.**—WIDENING.—Widening, and resurfacing the Borrowdale-road, and for carrying out certain improvements in connection therewith, and all works incidental thereto, from the Lodore Hotel to the Hamlet of Seatoller, for the R.D.C. Highway Surveyor.

AUGUST 23.—**Holme Cultram.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying making and construction of sewerage works in West Silloth, Greenrow, Blitterlees, and a portion of Skinburness, and a storm water drain in Silloth, all in the county of Cumberland, for the U.D.C. J. C. Boyd, engineer, 18, Bank-street, Carlisle. Deposit £3 3s.

AUGUST 24.—**Pontefract.**—MAKING-UP.—Street works in Fairfield-avenue and St. Bernard's-avenue, for the T.C. Borough Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

★AUGUST 25.—**London.**—RE-PAVING.—The Stores Yard at Colindale Hospital, Colindale-avenue, Hendon, N.W., for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

AUGUST 27.—**Devon.**—WIDENING.—Reconstruction and widening of approximately seven miles of the Exeter-Plymouth main road, for the C.C. A. Warren, County Surveyor, Avenue-road, Newton Abbot. Deposit £10 10s.

Auction Sales. Tenders. etc.

★AUGUST 12.—**Surrey.**—Charles R. Davis & Co. will sell, under a Deed of Assignment, by order of the Trustees, on the building site, Poplar-road, Merton Park, the stock-in-trade and plant of a builder and contractor. Auctioneers, 285, Borough High-street, S.E.1.

★AUGUST 12.—**Sussex.**—Stride & Son and Woodward & Woodward (acting in conjunction), will sell at Dangstein House, Rogate, Sussex, fittings, fixtures and furnishings (prior to demolition of the Mansion). Auctioneers, S. & Son, 63, East-street, Chichester; W. & W., Stowmarket.

AUGUST 19.—**Kent.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co. will sell, at the George Hotel, Lydd, freehold railside land and buildings, known as The Lydd site, and 27 acres. Auctioneers, 69 and 64, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

★AUGUST 19.—**Littlestone, Kent.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell, in numerous lots, at Littlestone-on-Sea, freehold building plots, thirty private residences and cottages, and the Grand Hotel on the Littlestone-on-Sea estate; also adjoining holdings, arable and grazing land. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

★SEPTEMBER 22.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell, in the Hanover-square Estate Sale Room (unless previously sold privately), Barnet, freehold residential and building estate situated on the Great North-road, known as Greenhill Park, comprising desirable residence, also three well-situated private residences—"Park Lodge," Station-road, "Woodlands," Gloucester-road West, "Gothic Cottage"—valuable building land extending to about 41¼ acres. With the exception of "Gothic Cottage," vacant possession will be given on completion of the purchase. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover square, W.1.

SEPTEMBER NEXT.—**London.**—**Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell at the Hanover-square Estate Room (unless previously sold privately), freehold residential and building estate, known as Greenhill Park, Barnet, residence, lodge, &c. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.**

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 198.)

Public Appointments.

★AUGUST 14.—**Durham.**—Temporary Quantity Surveyor required by the County Council. Wm. J. Merrett, County Engineer and Surveyor, 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

AUGUST 14.—**Norfolk.**—Temporary appointment of Architectural Assistant to the County Surveyor for a period of at least six months in the first instance, with probable extension, required by the County Council. County Surveyor, Queen-street Chambers, Queen-street, Norwich.

★AUGUST 16.—**London.**—Assistant to Clerk of Works on the maintenance of the Borough Council's housing estate, for the Woolwich Borough Council. Arthur B. Bryceson, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Woolwich, S.E.18.

AUGUST 18.—**Luton.**—Clerk of Works in connection with housing scheme for 250 houses, and other work (the appointment being a temporary one), by the B.C. J. W. Tomlinson, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, 18, Upper George-street, Luton.

★AUGUST 20.—**Southampton.**—Assistant required in the County Architect's Department by the Corporation. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester.

AUGUST 20.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.—In Building Surveyor's Department, required by the Corporation. A. Burton, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.

★SEPTEMBER 4.—**London.**—Assistant Architect required by the Board of Control (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency). Secretary, Board of Control, 66, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

★SEPTEMBER 10.—**London.**—Lecturer-Instructor in plumbing (Technical and Practical) for three or four evenings per week, commencing end of September. The Director of Education, The Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street, W.1.

★NO DATE.—**Kenya.**—Carpenters and masons required by the Government of Kenya for the Technical Training Branch of the Education Department for a tour of 30 months' service, with prospect of extension. M/14718, Carpenters (2); M/14720, Mason Builders (2). Apply at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

★NO DATE.—**Tanganyika.**—Inspector of Works required by the Government of Tanganyika Territory for the Public Works Department, for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service, with possible extension. Apply at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/14706.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

ABERYSTWYTH.—The T.C. is considering the extension of the promenade along the foot of Constitution-hill to Clarach Bay, and the Surveyor has been asked to prepare plans.

ANDOVER.—Hampshire C.C. are purchasing the old cottage hospital for conversion into a public health centre.

BARNES.—The L.C.C. have now prepared plans for the development of the Castlenau estate, provision being made for the erection of 657 houses, the proposal being for an arrangement with Messrs. H. Boot & Sons (London), Ltd., for undertaking the scheme.

BARNSLEY.—The Borough Engineer has been authorised to prepare plans for the new cattle market on the Bunkers Hill site. Arrangements are to be made with the L.N.E.R. for the provision of a railway siding at Bunkers Hill. Terms have been arranged with the Aire and Calder Navigation for land for the widening of Cliffe-lane bridge. The Housing Committee are negotiating for a site for the erection of 150 dwellings for rehousing purposes.

BASFORD.—The B.E. has approved plans for the new secondary school.

BECONTREE.—Messrs. F. W. Romain & Sons are obtaining further land from the L.C.C. at Green-lane, Becontree, for the erection of eleven shops and houses.

BEXHILL.—A site near the Town Hall is to be obtained for the erection of a convenience. A site in St. Mary's-road is recommended for the erection of a dust destructor. Lavatory accommodation is to be provided at the gasworks at a cost of £350. The S.R. Co. has prepared amended plans for the erection of a bridge at Westcourt-drive. The acquisition of the pavilion and adjoining property is recommended at the price of £42,000.

BILSTHORPE.—Notts E.C. has acquired a new site for the erection of an elementary school in place of one through which will pass a new railway proposed by the L.M.S.

BINGLEY.—The U.D.C. are acquiring land in Main-street for the erection of conveniences and the provision of a motor park.

BIRKENHEAD.—Land in the southern district is being acquired for a welfare centre. The Borough Engineer is to prepare plans for three-story flats on allotment land.

BLYTH.—Notts E.C. has decided to provide a school for 150 children in the parish in place of the Church school.

BOLTON.—The Corporation have acquired two plots of land, one for the erection of 315 houses at Moorfield, Tonge Moor, and the other for 105 houses at Higher, Swan-lane.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Plans have been prepared for conveniences at Wimborne-road, at an estimated cost of £5,000, and tenders are to be invited. Approval has been given to plans of the Borough Engineer for the proposed fire station at Winton. Amended plans are in preparation for a bowling pavilion at Meyrick Park. The Parks Committee are considering the acquisition of land on the Branksome Dene estate.

BRADFORD.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Wormald, West Riding Education Architect, Wakefield, for extensions to the Bingley Grammar School, under a scheme which would provide accommodation for 350 pupils at an estimated cost of £24,000.

BRENTFORD.—The M.H. has sanctioned the U.D.C. scheme for the erection of 118 houses on the Lyonall estate, at a cost of £83,000.

BRIGHTON.—The C.B. passed plans: 22 houses, Dudley-road, for H. E. Painter; 14 houses, Freshfield-road, for W. Trott.

BRISTOL.—The Docks Committee have provisionally arranged for the acquisition of the site of the war factory at Chittening, which has an area of 260 acres, the idea being to lease sites to manufacturers and others importing raw materials direct into the port.—Additional shed accommodation for Coast Lines, Ltd., is to be provided at the City Docks, at a cost of about £2,000.—The Housing Committee are to develop the Rodney-road site by direct labour. The site will provide for 144 houses and arrangements had been made for the first 50.

BRITON FERRY.—A Wesleyan schoolroom is to be erected at a cost of £2,500.

CHELTENHAM.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of 14 houses at Gloucester-road. Land at Hanover-street is being acquired for rehousing, in connection with slum clearances. The Christian Spiritualistic Society are to erect a church in Bennington-road.

CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.—It is learnt that the recent inquiry by the M.H. into an application by the Manchester Baths and Washhouses Committee for sanction to borrow £33,000 for the erection of both swimming and Turkish baths for Chorlton-cum-Hardy has resulted favourably.

COALVILLE.—Plans are in preparation for the new bakery and grocery warehouse to be erected for the Coalville Working Men's Co-operative Society. The scheme is estimated to cost £30,000.

COULSDON.—A maternity ward is to be provided at the War Memorial Hospital.—The Surveyor has prepared plans for a convenience at Rotary playing fields.—A site at Purley has been obtained for the erection of a swimming bath.—Tenders are now to be invited for the construction of a bridge at Foxley Hill.

COVENTRY.—The T.C. passed plans for 12 houses, Newfield-road, for J. G. Gray, and 8 houses, Barker's Butts-lane, for J. Goldstein.

CROMPTON.—The D.C. has approved the lay-out of the Surveyor for the erection of 50 houses on the site between Longley-street and Sumner-street at Shawside, and 30 houses on the site at Smallbrook adjoining the Smallbrook Mill.—They also empower the Clerk to apply to the M.H. for power to borrow £28,150 to cover the cost of the houses to be erected in Longley-street, and £16,750 for the houses at Smallbrook.

DAGENHAM.—Plans have been prepared for a house of large seating capacity to serve the Dagenham and Becontree estates of the L.C.C. for J. Kay, of the London Cinema, New-road, Gravesend.

DONCASTER.—A scheme has been set in operation for securing permanent premises for the Doncaster Conservative Association. A suitable site has been secured in Silver-street for £3,200. It is estimated that a new building will cost £5,800. Messrs. Williams & Akenson, architects, Exchange Buildings. Contracts have not yet been placed.

DOVER.—The Corporation have now approved plans for the conversion of Market-square premises into a theatre, for W. P. Warren Smith.—It is proposed to provide twenty houses on the Finnis Hill area.

EALING.—The T.C. passed plans for 25 houses to be erected by the Foundation Co. in Greenford-road, and 22 in Vallis-way, and 3 in Avalon-road; 20 by A. E. Stevenson in Balmoral-gardens; 13 by A. J. Easton in Elm-crescent.

EASINGTON.—Rev. Austin Ord is proposing to erect a new school at Fleming Field. Mr. A. Harrison, architect, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees, has the scheme in hand.

ELTHAM.—It is proposed to erect a new public Catholic elementary school to accommodate about 200 children.

FAWLEY.—Hampshire E.C. has decided to provide additional accommodation for 120 scholars at the elementary school, at a cost of £4,500.

FINCHLEY.—The U.D.C. has approved plans for 12 houses, Nether-street, for G. C. Mosses; 27 shops, Ballards-lane and Long-lane, for D. Morris & Sons, Ltd.; 14 houses and garages, Sutcliffe-close, for Mead Crofts, Ltd.; (*a*) addition to the electricity sub-station, Ballards-lane, (*b*) new sub-station, Hill-rise, (*c*) new sub-station, Argyle-road, for Electricity Dept.

GLASGOW.—A convenience is to be erected in North-street, Whiteinch, at a cost of about £700.

GLOSSOP.—Estimates are to be prepared for slipper baths at Hasfield.

GRAVESEND.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £2,500 for the construction of a convenience in Parrock-street.

GUILDFORD.—Messrs. Norris & Shattock have prepared plans for the enlargement of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, Stoughton-road.—Provisional plans have been prepared by Onslow Village, Ltd., for the erection of another 100 houses. The Borough Engineer is to prepare plans for converting the old Corn Exchange into offices for the Borough Accountant.—The R.D.C. propose acquiring powers for the purchase of land from the governors of Trinity Hospital for the purposes of a housing scheme.

HAMPSHIRE.—The Standing Joint Committee are to expend £19,000 for the provision of police stations and cottages in various districts.

HAVANT.—Premises are to be adapted at a cost of £300 by the Hampshire C.C. to provide a health centre.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—The U.D.C. has passed plans: P. Chase Gardiner & Co., 16 semi-detached houses, Ellington-road; The Parkwood Development Co., 15 detached houses, The Grove; L. Fowler, 54 houses, Cromwell-road and Victoria-avenue; C. E. Langer & Co., bungalow, Beaversfield estate, and 123 houses, Beaversfield estate; Perry Bros., for amended layout for 20 houses, Vicarage Farm-road; J. A. Souttar, F.R.I.B.A., for sanitary addition, Borough-road College; Home Counties Ideal Homes, for 12 garages, Jersey-road.

HORNSEY.—Messrs. Malcolm Burr & Sweeney are to undertake alterations and additions at St. Martin's Convent School, Pages-lane.—The T.C. proposed to spend an additional £200 on extending the garage at the Town Hall.

HORWICH.—The Lancashire Education Sub-Committee approved the recommendation of the Horwich District Committee to build a new elementary school to accommodate 500 pupils, to replace the Horwich Lee-lane Council school.

ILFORD.—The U.D.C. passed plans: J. W. Moore & Sons, Ltd., house and garage, 28, Egerton-gardens, 4 houses, 53-59, Levett-gardens; 8 houses, 7-9 and 2-12, Capel-gardens, and 4 houses, 46-52, Levett-gardens; P. E. Brand, amended plan of houses, 1-47, 2-46, Keswick-gardens, F. B. Harrison, 8 houses, 7-21, Colombo-road; S. Robinson, amended block plan of houses, 146-188 and 255-321, The Drive; J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., proposed Church of St. Thomas, Haydon-road (corner of Burnside-road); F. W. Hitchcock, 32 houses and 9 garages, 2-46, Talbot-gardens; 512-526A, Green-lane; A. Melbourne, 24 houses, 1-24, Tudor-gardens, Ashurst-drive; C. Fryatt, 10 houses, 2-20, Church-road.

JARROW.—The T.C. are considering a scheme for the erection of extensions to the infectious diseases hospital, at an estimated cost of £13,780.

KESWICK.—Mr. H. Oldfield, L.R.I.B.A., architect, John-street, Workington, is preparing plans for the erection of a new church at Keswick for the Rev. W. S. Dawes, of St. Joseph's, Cockermouth.

LAMBLEY.—Lambley (Notts) P.C. has acquired a site for the erection of a public hall.

LEEDS.—A site has been acquired at the junction of York-road and Harehills-lane upon which a new cinema is to be erected, known as the Shaftesbury Cinema.

LEICESTER.—The T.C. is to make application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £4,350 for the new foot-bridge over the river at Grundon-street.

LEYTON.—The U.D.C. passed plans: E. E. Wire, 14 houses, Farmilo-road, and 14 houses, Bowden-road.

LIVERPOOL.—The Bedford Cinemas, Ltd., have acquired a site on Allerton-road, Allerton, Liverpool, where they propose to erect a new cinema and dance hall. The plans are being prepared by Mr. A. E. Shennan, architect and surveyor, 35, Dale-street, which provide accommodation for 1,432 persons, and the dance hall will have accommodation for 800 persons. The contracts have not yet been placed.—Mr. Lionel A. G. Pritchard, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 57, Moorfields, Liverpool, is preparing the plans for the erection of a new cinema at Woolton, near Liverpool, for a local syndicate. The contract has not yet been placed.

LONDON (BETHNAL GREEN).—The L.C.C. recommend the borrowing by the B.C. of £28,764 for housing purposes.

LONDON (POPLAR).—International Combustion, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, are to erect an electric power station at Weston-street. The Presbyterian Housing Committee are acquiring land in Simpsons road for the provision of accommodation.

LONDON (SHOREDITCH).—The B.C. are to construct a convenience at Rosemary Bridge, at a cost of £1,750.

LONDON (STREATHAM).—The L.C.C. has approved plans for the erection of an elementary school at Furzedown, at an estimated cost of £18,000.

MANCHESTER.—C. G. Boullen, provision warehouse, Park-street and Cross-street, Cheetham, Broughton Atkinson & Eagle, architects, 37, Brown-street; for Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., new branch bank and lock-up shop, Rochdale-road and Moston-lane, Irving & Mosscrop, architects, 6, Stanley-street, Liverpool; T. Frogarty & Co., Ltd., 12 houses, Holland-gardens, Holland-road, Crumpsall, E. Doyle, architect, 36, Esmond-road; District Bank, Ltd., new branch bank, Fog-lane, Didsbury, Jones & Dalrymple, architects, 178, Oxford-road.—It has been resolved to arrange an open competition in connection with the proposed extension of the Manchester Municipal College of Technology.—Plans are being prepared by W. Thornley, architect, of 46, Wallgate, Wigan, for the Monton Kinema to be erected in Monton-road.—Rev. J. Rowan, tower to church, Alexandra-road South. Hill, Sandy & Norris, architects, 9, Albert-square; J. Lane & Son, 15 houses, Kildare-road and Daventry-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, architect, G. Westcott, 13, Bridge-street; H. Barnes, 15 houses, Manley-road, Withington, S. Jones, architect; Building Committee, new parish hall for St. Benedict's Church, Dorset-street, Ardwick, J. H. Gibbons, architect, 4, St. Mary's Parsonage; for Waterloo Billiard Hall Co., Ltd., new billiard hall, Waterloo-road, Cheetham, B. Bailey, architect, 206, Chapel-street, Salford; G. W. Boardman, 16 houses, Grosvenor road and Boardman road, Crumpsall, own architect; C. H. Oldham, 32 houses, Haversham road, Crumpsall, own architect; T. H. Hallsall, 12 houses, Shaftesbury road, Alms Hill road and Church street, Cheetham, own architect; T. R. Turner & Co., 28 houses, Kingsway and Poplar-road, Burnage, own architects; E. Haynes, billiard hall, workshop, &c., Maine-road, Moss-side, F. Fenn, architect, 1, North-parade; J. T. Scott, 12 houses, Albemarle-road and Vicar-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, E. W. Taylor, architect, Barlow Moor-road. The Trafford Picture House, Ltd., have acquired the property in Chester-road at the rear of their premises with a view to further extensions.

MANSFIELD.—Final approval has now been given by the B.E. to the plans of the Notts E.C. for the Mansfield Technical School, and detailed plans for the building are now in preparation.

MERTHYR.—The Corporation are seeking sanction for a loan of £6,500 for the erection of workshops for the blind.

MITCHAM.—The U.D.C. passed plans: H. Poulson, 18 houses, Victory-avenue; J. Sands, 6 houses, Annie-road, 5 houses, Gorringe Park-avenue; E. T. Marler, factory building, Western-road; H. Poulson, 11 houses, Stanley and Annie-roads; A. O. Laird, 14 semi-detached houses, Mitcham-park.

NANTYMOEL.—Glamorgan E.C. are seeking to obtain a site by compulsion for the erection of an elementary school.

NEWARK.—The governors of Lilley & Stones Girls' School have prepared a scheme for extensions, for which purpose the Notts E.C. are to make a grant of £3,000.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A scheme in connection with the Victoria Club, Osborne-road, has been agreed upon, including the provision of a large concert hall, retiring rooms, cloak rooms, kitchen, &c. The architect is T. K. White, Victoria-chambers.

NORTHFLEET.—The U.D.C. have decided that the seventy houses on the Northfleet House estate shall be erected by the Housing Surveyor, whose estimate is £420 per house.

NOTTINGHAM.—Notts C.C. propose the purchase of property in High-pavement, to increase the accommodation for the County staff.

NOTTS.—The Standing Joint Committee has decided to erect police houses, at a cost of £7,000, at Beckenham, Welham, Misterton, Misson, Walesby, Blessby

(*Continued on p.* 228.)

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£	s.	d.
Best Stocks	4	5	6
Second Hard Stocks	3	19	6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£	s.	d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2	13	3
Do. grooved for Plaster	2	15	3
Do. Bullnose	3	8	3
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8	11	0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21	10	0
Headers	21	0	0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	28	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9	5	0
Do. Bullnose	9	15	0
Blue Wire Cuts	7	5	0
3 in.	10	3	0
D'ble Str'tch'rs	30	0	0
D'ble Headers	27	0	0
One Side and two ends	31	0	0
Two Sides and one End	32	0	0
Splays and Squints	29	10	0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
2 in. per yd. super	1	11	3 in. per yd. super	2	9
2½ in. " "	2	4	4 in. " "	3	6

	s.	d.	
Thames Ballast	10	6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13	9	" "
Thames Sand	14	6	" "
Best Washed Sand	14	6	" "
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12	9	" "
½ in. "	14	0	" "
½ in. Broken Brick "	11	6	" "
Pan Breeze	7	6	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

	£	s.	d.
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4	8	0
Roman Cement	8	15	0
Parian Cement	5	15	0
Keene's Cement, White	5	15	0
" " Pink	5	10	0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
" " White	3	12	6
" Fine	5	12	0
Strapite, Coarse	3	9	0
" Finish	3	17	0
Grey Stone Lime	2	16	9
Chalk Lime	2	16	9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	9	6
Hair per cwt.	2	2	6
Granite Chippings	1	12	0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 35s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube — s. 2, d. 9½
Do. do. delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., per ft. cube — s. 2, d. 11½

PORTLAND STONE—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube — s. 4, d. 4
Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube — s. 4, d. 5
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ¼d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

	s.	d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over	P. ft. cb. 17	0
Sawn two sides	" 27	0
Sawn three or four sides	" 32	0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

	s.	d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.)	Per ft. super 5	6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto	" 6	0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	" 2	3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes)	" 1	6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto	" 1	4

HARD YORK—

	s.	d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
Scappled random blocks	Per ft. cube 6	3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super)	Per ft. super 5	1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto	" 6	1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	" 2	10
3 in. ditto ditto	" 2	1½
2 in. self-faced random flags	Per yd. super 9	0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
¾	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s.	d.
¾ × 2	2	6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle — s. 0, d. 2, 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0	15	0	to		—	
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	13	0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	18	0	to	1	1	0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1	4	0	to	1	10	0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0	13	0	to	0	15	0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	14	0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4	10	0	to		—	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4	7	0	to	5	10	0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station.
Per 1,000 of 1,200.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
24 by 12	37	12	6	18 by 10	21	2	6
22 by 12	34	0	0	18 by 9	18	12	6
22 by 11	31	5	0	16 by 10	17	12	6
20 by 12	29	15	0	16 by 8	13	15	0
20 by 10	25	12	6				

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£	s.	d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5	12	6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5	17	6
Ornamental ditto	6	2	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0	9	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0	9	0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	12	0	0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10	15	0
½ in.	11	0	0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Flanges.
Black Gas	60 %	50 %	60 %
Galvanised Gas	45 %	40 %	50 %
Blue Water	55 %	45 %	55 %
Galvanised Water	38½ %	35 %	45 %
Red Steam	50 %	40 %	50 %
Galvanised Steam	32½ %	30 %	40 %

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/2½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4	1/0½	3½d.
4 in.	1/5	1/2½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/6½	1/4	4½d.
5 in.	1/9½	1/5½	5½d.
O.G. GUTTERS.			
3 in.	1/7	1/3½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/7	1/3½	3½d.
4 in.	1/8½	1/4	3½d.
4½ in.	1/10½	1/6½	4½d.
5 in.	2/3	1/9½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/9½	1/2½	1/8½
2½ in. "	1/11½	1/4	2/0½
3 in. "	2/4½	1/8	2/6
3½ in. "	2/10	2/-	2/10½
4 in. "	3/3	2/4½	3/6

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	2 11	2 3	2 9
2½ in. "	3 5	2 6	3 5
3 in. "	4 1	2 9	4 0½
3½ in. "	4 5½	3 5	4 8½
4 in. "	4 11½	3 9½	5 5½

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stocks angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 3	5 9	7 8
4 in. " "	6 3	6 11	9 6
5 in. " "	7 10	12 0	16 3
6 in. " "	9 6	15 0	20 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

Per ton in London.

IRON—	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Common Bars	13	0	0	to	14	10	0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14	5	0	..	15	5	0
Staffordshire "Marked Bars	16	5	0	..	17	5	0
Mild Steel Bars	10	0	0	..	11	0	0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10	0	0	..	11	0	0
Hoop iron, basis price	12	0	0	..	13	0	0
" Galvanised	27	0	0	..	28	0	0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—							
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13	5	0	..	14	5	0
" " " 24 g.	14	5	0	..	15	5	0
" " " 26 g.	16	5	0	..	17	5	0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—							
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15	10	0	..	16	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16	10	0	..	17	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18	10	0	..	20	10	0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.							
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—							
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18	10	0	..	19	10	0
Ordinary sizes. 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19	0	0	..	20	0	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22	0	0	..	23	0	0
Sheets Galvanised Flat. Best quality—							
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22	0	0	..	23	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24	0	0	..	26	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25	10	0	..	26	10	0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19	0	0	..	20	0	0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)

	£	s.	d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	45	0	0
Pipe in coils	46	10	0
Soil Pipe	48	10	0
Compo Pipe	49	10	0

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	30	10	0	—
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	31	10	0	—

COPPER.

		s.	d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1	0½
Strong sheet	"	1	0
Thin	"	1	1
Copper nails	"	2	3
Copper wire	"	2	4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62*-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/-	per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/-	"

TIN—English Ingots, 2/10 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers' 1/2, Tinmen's 1/5. Blowpipe 1/6 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes per gallon	0	3	1
" " "	in barrels "	0	3	3
" " "	in drums "	0	3	6
Boiled " "	in barrels "	0	3	3
" " "	in drums "	0	3	6
Turpentine	in barrels "	0	5	6
"	in drums (10 gall.) "	0	5	8
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		54	15	0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered — 73, s. 5, d. 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	45	10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt	0	3 0
Filocol	"	0	15 6
Size. XD Quality	fkn.	0	3 6

Continued on next page

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*cont'd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.		Per Ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ „ 21 „	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15oz. 6½d., 21oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15oz. 5½d., 21oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9d.
Rolled Sheet	6d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size	ditto	0 12 6
Best Black Japan	ditto	0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)	ditto	0 12 0
Brunswick Black	ditto	0 7 6
Berlin Black	ditto	0 14 6
Knotting (patent)	ditto	1 5 0
French and Brush Polish	ditto	0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine	ditto	0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel	ditto	0 7 0

London Slum Clearance.

As the result of an official representation by the Camberwell medical officer of health, the London County Council Housing Committee propose to clear two unhealthy areas in Peckham, known as the Blue Anchor-lane and Basing-place areas. The clearance scheme embraces 124 dwelling-houses and other properties, and it is estimated that the displacement of about 756 persons will be involved. The cost is estimated at £50,000.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—HOUSES.—Plans for the erection of and alteration to buildings in Aberdeen to the cost of £19,986 have been passed by the Plans Committee of the Town Council. Nineteen were for the building of 19 houses at the cost of £15,400.

Aberdeen.—INSTITUTION.—Intimation of an important bequest for the benefit of the nurses of the institution, by the late Mr. John Mitchell, artist, was made at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary.

Dundee.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—A scheme for the reconstruction of the slaughter-houses, involving an expenditure of over £50,000, has been submitted to a special committee of the Town Council by Mr. George Baxter, City Engineer.

Edinburgh.—BUILDING.—At a special meeting of the Edinburgh Merchant Co. a recommendation by the Master, Treasurer, and Assistants that the Company vote a sum of £10,000 as a subscription towards the fund for the new buildings for George Watson's Boys' College was unanimously adopted. The Education Board anticipated that the cost of the new school, including the site, will be about £200,000.

Paisley.—ALTERATIONS. — Extensive alterations are proposed at the Alexandra Cinema, owned by Caledonian Entertainers. The cost of the internal alterations will be about £2,000, and the architects are Messrs. A. V. Gardner & Glen, 164, Bath-street, Glasgow.

Paisley.—PREMISES.—Plans were passed by the Dean of Guild Court for new premises in Moss-street, for the Paisley Savings Bank.

Canal Bridges.

The Provisional Order promoted by the Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire C.C.'s, seeking power to construct new bridges for road traffic over the Forth and Clyde Canal at Castlecary and Kirkintilloch, has been approved by a Parliamentary Commission.

Obituary.

The death occurred at his residence, 463, King-street, Aberdeen, of ex-Councillor J. M. Simpson. Mr. Simpson, who was 73 years of age, was for many years engaged in business as a granite merchant in premises in Cotton-street,

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers' Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/5	—	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 223.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

(*Continued from p. 226.*)

and Leverton.——Joint hospital accommodation is to be provided by the authorities of Kirkby, Sutton, Mansfield-Woodhouse, Warsop, Huthwaite, Skegby, and Southwell.—The M.T. has agreed to the proposal of the Notts. C.C. for the construction of bridges over the Great North-road at Crow Park, North Muskam, and Barnby Moor, and the diversions of the road rendered necessary by the bridge schemes, at a cost of £76,000.

OLDHAM.—The trustees of the Wesleyan Church, at Nook, Grains-road, Shaw, are proposing to erect a new Sunday school. The plans are being prepared by Winder & Taylor, architects and surveyors, 61, Union-street. No contracts have been placed.

PAIGNTON.—The U.D.C. are to obtain sanction for a loan of £86,000 for the completion of the waterworks scheme. A detailed report is to be prepared regarding the proposed abattoir scheme. The Medical Officer is to report as to the provision of a public mortuary.

PENRITH.—An amended lay-out for the erection of 30 houses on the Fair Hill estate has been prepared. New bathrooms, and heating apparatus are to be provided at the hospital at a cost of £360.

PRESTON.—The C.B. has passed plans for 12 houses in Blackpool-road and Miller-road, for J. M. Seed.

RICKMANSWORTH.—A brick and steel building with a gallery and of a total capacity of 700 has been designed for the Rickmansworth Picture House, Ltd., by Messrs. Morlands, architects, High-street.

ST. HELENS.—The T.C. passed plans: 10 houses, Grange Park-road, for J. & G. Hilton; church, Boundary-road, for Trustees, Boundary-road Baptist Church.

SHIPLEY.—The U.D.C. has purchased a site in Pinnell-road, Wind-hill, for the erection of cottage baths.—Premises are to be secured for showrooms for the electricity department.—Plans for seventy houses on the Saltaire estate have been approved and tenders are to be invited.

SHOREHAM.—The Roads and Bridges Committee of the West Sussex C.C. have authorised the obtaining of tenders for the removal of the two western toll houses at Norfolk Bridge, Shoreham, the removal of the north-eastern toll house, the alteration of the toll house adjoining the cottage, painting, &c., at an estimated cost of £1,726.

SHREWSBURY.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £3,750 for buildings for the electricity undertaking.—The E.C. Committee are acquiring a site at Greyfriars for the erection of an elementary school.—A scheme is to be prepared for the conversion of the bath into a gymnasium in winter.

SKEGBY.—Notts E.C. has acquired for £3,000 the site and school premises of the Stanton Ironworks Co.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—The T.C. are to make application for sanction to borrow £4,560 for the erection of all-electric houses in Avenue-road, Hanley, and £7,500 in respect of equipment of new sub-station.

SUNDERLAND.—St. Patrick's Roman Catholic School, Walton-place, is to be enlarged to accommodate 200 more children. Plans, which have been prepared by Hedley & Dent, architects, of Frederick-street, Sunderland, are now before the B.E.

TEWKESBURY.—The Corporation are to borrow £6,000 for housing.

TROWBRIDGE.—The U.D.C. are to prepare an improvement scheme for the Conigre area. The surveyor has prepared a lay-out for 76 houses on the Dursley-road site, and tenders are to be invited. A site in British-row is to be acquired for housing purposes. It is proposed to purchase the Innox Mill an orchard for the purposes of a highways depot, &c. The Council are considering a scheme prepared by Messrs. Wake & Dean of Yatton for seating at the Council Chamber.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation has asked the Housing Architect to obtain tenders for alterations at the Borough Treasurer's offices, estimated to cost £2,000.—Sanction is being sought for a loan of £7,000 for the construction of sheds at Union Quay.—Plans are under consideration for alterations at the Old Malting premises.—The Borough Engineer is to report on the possibility of providing a fish market on the reclaimed land near Clifford's Fort.—The Housing Architect is to prepare plans and invite tenders for the erection of seventy houses at Balkwell.

UXBRIDGE.—The U.D.C. are acquiring land in Belmont-road for a convenience and a parking place.—The erection of a fire station on the Southfield site is recommended.

WALTON-LE-DALE.—Messrs. Hothersall, builders, of Preston, propose to utilise Rostock Hall site for the erection of 60 houses. Plans are being prepared by A. C. M. Lillie, L.R.I.B.A., Dowry House, Brown Edge, Bamber Bridge, near Preston.

WILLESDEN.—The U.D.C. passed plans: Amended plan of chocolate factory, Waxlow-road, by T. W. Willard, Son, & Ellingham, for McVitie & Price, Ltd.; new factory and offices, Colin-road, by G. A. Sexton & Son, for A. E. Jean; amended plan of assembly hall, Crownhill-road, Harlesden, by W. Gregory, for the Convent of Jesus and Mary.

WIRKSWORTH.—The Board of Management of the local cottage hospital has decided to erect new buildings at an estimated cost of £2,067.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Plans have been approved for the conversion of premises in Horseley-fields into a kinema with a capacity of 800. Messrs. Creswell & Hawthorn are responsible for the venture, and the architect is H. Marcus Brown, of Queen-street, Wolverhampton. Tenders are to be invited in due course.

WORSBOROUGH.—The M.H. has given sanction to the U.D.C. to borrow the necessary money to purchase a building site at Birdwell. Forty houses are to be built on the Bank Top site.

YORK.—Land at Glen-road has been acquired for housing.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have obtained a site for a church on the Tang Hall housing estate.—The City Engineer is to prepare plans for re-housing tenants displaced by the Hope-street clearance scheme.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	32	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	30	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	" "	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard sup.	4	3
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	8	6
½ inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angel fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9	
Do 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	80	9	
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	90	0	

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	" "	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	" "	6	0	
Do. trusses	" "	8	6	

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	" "	3	9

DOORS.

		1½"	1¾"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

					£	s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube				14	0	
		1"	1¼"	1½"			
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11			
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/9			
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.			

STAIRCASES.

	1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	11	10
Add if wreathed	" "	23	9

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	9
In roof work	"	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	59	0
Do. Do. in flats	"	58	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	" "	1	6
Copper nailing	" "	0	6

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	3/3	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/6	8/2
Soldered stop ends	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	4
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	7
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	3	7
Add sawn lathing	" "	1	7
Add metal lathing	" "	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	" "	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	" "	1	0
Obscured sheet	" "	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	" "	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	" "	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	" "	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	9
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	9
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	4
Graining	" "	2	3
Varnishing twice	" "	1	9
Sizing	" "	0	3
Flatting	" "	0	7
Enamel	" "	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	" "	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance.

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TRADE NEWS

Firm's Outing.

Messrs. S. Nusenbaum & Sons, Ltd., timber importers and manufacturers of fireplaces, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne, held their annual outing on Saturday last. The party of 100 proceeded by chars-à-bancs to Warkworth, where luncheon and tea were provided.

A Ford Motor Exhibition.

The Ford Motor Co. (England), Ltd., is to hold an exhibition in Holland Park Hall from October 15 to 23. The Company's products include passenger cars of all types, commercial cars and trucks, and agricultural and industrial tractors. There will be passenger cars for the general public, all kinds of transport vehicles for business men, and tractors for the farmer, whilst municipal officers will find much to interest them in the trucks and tractors. A special feature of the exhibition will be a display of the varied types of body that can be fitted to the Ford chassis to suit the needs of different industries, and also convertible bodies that permit delivery vans to be changed into passenger cars in a few minutes. A specially interesting exhibit will be the Fordson tractor, which runs on paraffin and supplies both traction and stationary power at unusual figures. There are now many firms manufacturing equipment and accessories exclusively for use with Fords, and these will be represented. A noteworthy point about the exhibition is the fact that it has a standard colour-scheme, to which all the stands will conform.

"Saw Doctors' School of Instruction."

A "Saw Doctors' School of Instruction" has recently been established by Messrs. Drabble & Sanderson, Ltd., of Savile-street, Sheffield, for the purpose of facilitating a practical and theoretical knowledge of modern scientific saw fitting and maintenance. We understand that this is the first time that anything of the sort has been attempted in this country. Much care has been taken in arranging the courses of instruction adopted at the school, and these can be so varied that pupils need take only those subjects which they wish. The standard courses include:—

(1) Wide band saws, the subject covering tensioning by rolls and hammer; levelling; tensioning and at the same time keeping the back straight—or crowned; brazing, hammering and tensioning the braze; swage setting and side dressing; spring setting; automatic sharpening; paring out teeth and re-toothing; saw fitting for fast feeds. The theoretical side is equally comprehensive.

(2) Circular-saw fitting includes this phase in both theory and practice, and comprises the correct method of examining saws for flatness and tension; tension for various speeds and feeds; removing blisters; altering centre holes; re-toothing by fly-press; re-gulleting by the emery wheel; swage setting and side dressing; spring setting; sharpening by file and emery wheel. Also work on inserted tooth-saws. Here again the theoretical work is well in evidence.

(3) Frame, horizontal and vertical saws are fully dealt with both in theory and practice, and the same applies to the other subjects. (4) Narrow band saws, and (5) planer knives The theoretical side of the courses is supplemented by a representative reference library.

A course of instruction at the school is just what is required to overcome those little difficulties of saw mill practice which are doing so much to curtail output and quality while increasing overhead charges.

Institution of Public Lighting Engineers.

The third annual meeting and conference of this body is to be held at Newcastle, on September 14, 15 and 16. Those who propose to attend this meeting should communicate with the hon. secretary, Mr. W. J. Liberty, Public Lighting Office, Guildhall, London, E.C.2.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

*** Denotes accepted. † Denotes provisionally accepted.**
‡ Denotes recommended for acceptance.
§ Denotes accepted subject to modification.

ACCRINGTON.—Church on a site in Whalley-road, for the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church. Mr. F. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 30, Willow-street:—

*G. Cunliffe & Sons, Ltd., Accrington.

ALNWICK.—Thirteen houses on the Victoria-terrace site, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Temple Robson, chartered surveyor:—

Wm. Steen, Hawick	£6,716 10 0
C. Thompson & Son, Alnwick	6,246 0 0
*R. Carse & Son, Amble	5,699 8 6

BARNSLEY.—Villa residence in Mount Vernon-road, for Mr. A. Simpson. Messrs. Wade & Turner, architects, 10, Pitt-street. Quantities by the architects:—

Masonry—	
*A. Squire	£655 10
Joinering—	
*J. & F. Hammerton	275 0
Plumbing and glazing—	
*H. H. Free	136 0

(All of Barnsley.)

BEDFORD.—Extension of the Shire Hall to provide further office accommodation, for the Bedfordshire C.C.:—

‡J. Corby & Son, Bedford £7,096

BEXHILL.—Twenty-four houses on the Burnt House farm site, for the Corporation. Mr. G. Ball, Borough Surveyor:—

W. H. Sanders, Bexhill	£13,559
White Brothers, Bexhill	12,000
W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham	11,240
*W. C. Greed, Bexhill	10,700

BIRKENHEAD.—Twenty-two non-parlour houses on plots of land situated in Milner-street, Rundle-street, and Carrington-street, for the C.B. Mr. C. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

*J. Davies, Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD.—Painting and decorating the interior of wards Nos. 1, 2 & 6 at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, for the C.B.:—

*A. Grierson, Birkenhead £180

BIRKENHEAD.—Structural alterations to the North End Destructor, for the C.B.:—

*Guy & Hunter, Liverpool £5,200

BIRKENHEAD.—Electric lighting at the Central Depot, Cleveland-street, for the C.B.:—

*W. Bernard, Ltd., Birkenhead £158 8

BISHOP'S CLEEVE.—Heating installation at the Council school, for the Gloucestershire E.C. Mr. R. S. Phillips, County Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester:—

*R. E. & C. Marshall, Ltd., Cheltenham £219

BISHOP'S CLEEVE.—Boiler-house at the Council school, for the Gloucestershire E.C. Mr. R. S. Phillips, County Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester:—

*J. C. Pearce & Son, Bishop's Cleeve £149

THE "HENDERSON" SYSTEM

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WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B.24 TO:-

P.C.HENDERSON.LIMITED.

BARKING, ESSEX. PHONE: EAST HAM 247.

BLACKWELL.—Erection of houses on sites in various parishes, for the R.D.C. Mr. A. H. Elliott, 8, Union-street, Mansfield:—

20 houses at Searcliffe—
*F. S. Walker, Bolsover.
16 houses at Blackwell, 16 houses at Pinxton, 10 houses at Shirebrook, 22 houses at South Normanton, 10 houses at Upper Lanwith—
*Saunt & Burton, Shirebrook, Mansfield.

BLIDWORTH.—Elementary school for 744 children, for the Notts E.C.:—

*Greenwoods (Mansfield), Ltd. £20,988

BOURNEMOUTH.—Additions to ladies' convenience in the Lower Pleasure Gardens:—

*Bryant & Trowbridge £1,685

BOURNEMOUTH.—Twenty-five bungalows near the Toft Steps, for the C.B.:—

F. A. Grigg & Son.
C. V. Miller.
John Weech & Sons, Ltd.
The Ashford Builders Co., Ltd.
Burt & Vick.
Theo. Conway, Ltd.
Geo. Griffiths Bros., Ltd.
Francis J. Turner & Co.
*Hawkins Bros., £1,500.
J. & A. Steane, Ltd.
Harry Hoare.
James Drewitt & Son.
F. W. White & Son.
J. McWilliam & Son.
Symes, Chisham & Saunders.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Twelve bungalows at Alum Chine, for the C.B.:—

F. A. Grigg & Son.
C. V. Miller.
John Weech & Sons, Ltd.
Burt & Vick.
Theo. Conway, Ltd.
Griffiths Bros., Ltd.
Francis J. Turner & Co.
Alfred A. Court & Simmonds.
J. & A. Steane, Ltd.
*Hawkins Bros., £795.
Harry Hoare.
Beauchamp & Smith.
G. F. Jordan.
J. McWilliam & Son.

BROADSTAIRS.—Two houses at Rumfields pumping station, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. Hurd, surveyor, Pierremont Hall:—

Edmund Dunn, Broadstairs	£1,554
G. Miriams, Ramsgate	1,449
J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate	1,448
J. T. May, Broadstairs	1,390
J. S. Smith & Co., Broadstairs	1,283
A. T. Whittle, Broadstairs	1,205
*G. J. Attwood & Co., Ramsgate	1,173

CAMBRIDGE.—For the steel work in connection with (*a*) Pretoria-road and (*b*) Dant's Ferry bridges, for the T.C.:—

‡Rubery Owen & Co. (*a*) £549; (*b*) £852

CHEADLE.—Conveniences in High-street, for the U.D.C.:—

*C. Cooper & Co., Stretford £262

CHELMSFORD.—New roofing to the sheep pens at the Cattle Market, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. Miles, Borough Engineer:—

G. J. Hawker & Sons, Chelmsford	£730
*H. Petter, Chelmsford	637

CHESTERFIELD.—Offices for the Tramways and Omnibus Department of the Corporation at Thornfield, Sheffield-road, for the T.C. Mr. Bailey Deeping, architect, 12, Gluman-gate:—

Building and Engineering Contractors, Ltd., Sheffield	£7,045 0 0
Bramwell, Lighthall Co., Ltd., Sheffield	6,999 1 0
J. Wildgoose & Sons, Matlock	6,998 0 0
William G. Robson, Sheffield	6,880 0 0
Sam Whatcroft, Chesterfield	6,387 4 9
Marsden Bros., Chesterfield	6,205 0 0
C. E. Gaunt, Chesterfield	6,190 14 0
*Jas. Collis & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield	5,629 17 0

DEVONPORT.—Alterations to "The Volunteer Inn," Chapel-street, for Mr. H. Tucker. Mr. L. F. Vanstone, architect, 15, Old Town-street, Plymouth:—

*H. Rose, Devonport.

ECCLESTON.—Reconstructing Windles Bridge, for the Lancs C.C.:—

*J. Jowett, Preston £3,349

FINCHLEY.—Extension of the Ballards-lane sub-station and also the new sub-stations in the Hampstead Garden suburb and Argyle-road, for the U.D.C.:—

*Universal Housing Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.—Construction of bridge over the River Kelvin, for the T.C.:—

*W. Taylor & Son (Glasgow), Ltd. £73,316

GLASGOW.—Extension of railway siding at Dalmarnock power station, for the T.C.:—

*London Midland & Scottish Rly. Co. £2,575

GLASGOW.—Painting at M'Lellan Galleries, for the T.C.:—

*A. Gilchrist & Sons £740 0 9

GODSTONE.—Houses, for R.D.C.:—

For 12 at Lingfield—	
‡J. Crewdon, Horley	£6,654
Four at Dorman's Land—	
‡J. Crewdon	2,102

HAMPTON.—Temporary buildings at Grammar School, for the Middlesex E.C.:—
*Wm. Harbrow, Ltd., Bermondsey.... £497

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Showroom and offices at the electricity works, Valley-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. L. Bottomley, engineer and surveyor:—
*O. Watson, Hebden Bridge.

ICKENHAM.—Widening canal bridge, for the Middlesex C.C.:—
John Cronk & Son..... £936 0 0
S. Kavanagh & Co..... 745 18 6
G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd..... 719 3 8
*H. Morecroft 696 0 0

IVYBRIDGE.—Alterations and additions at "The King's Arms" Hotel, Ivybridge, for Messrs. J. R. Wilson (Plymouth), Ltd. Mr. L. F. Vanstone, architect, 15, Old Town-street, Plymouth:—
*A. E. Davy, Plymouth..... £700

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — Fifty non-parlour houses on the Corporation housing estate, for the T.C.:—
‡W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd..... £25,743

KNARESBOROUGH.—Two houses at Thistle Hill, for the Harrogate, Knaresborough and Wetherby Joint Isolation Hospital Committee:—
Bricklayers—
*W. Birch & Sons, York..... £822 8 0
Plumbers—
*S. Schoon & Son, Harrogate.... 173 10 0
Joiners—
*D. Kitching & Sons, Knaresborough 329 15 8
Plasterer—
*M. Henry, Knaresborough.... 105 17 0

LEEDS.—Factory in Elland-road, for the Butcher's Casing Co., Ltd. Messrs. Braithwaite & Jackman, architects, 6, South-parade. Quantities by the architects:—
Bricklayers and masons—*W. Ripley & Sons, Ltd.
Carpenters and joiners—*J. Tomlinson & Son.
Plumbers and glaziers—*T. Story & Co.
Plasterers—*Cowling & Hobson.
Painter—*W. F. Cameron.
(All of Leeds.)

LEEDS.—Erection of transformer chambers, for the T.C.:—
Moor Grange-drive, Far Headingley—
*S. J. Flockton £465
Claypit-lane—
*J. Hindle 440

LEEDS.—Painting the exteriors of houses on housing estates, for the T.C.:—
Hawksworth Wood estate—
*Burns & Singleton (36 houses) £111 14 0
*H. Shann (64) 213 10 0
Wyther estate—
*E. Jackson & Son (50)..... 120 3 0
Ivy House and East End Park estates—
*Bickerdike & Ross (43) 122 10 0
Cross Gates estate—
*J. Cass (75) 215 12 6

LEEDS.—Pointing work at York-road baths and library, for the T.C.:—
*Waring & Tomlinson £190 6

LEICESTER.—Footbridge over the river at the end of Grundon-street, for the T.C.:—
‡Richard Hill & Co., Ltd., Middlesbro' £3,609

LEICESTER.—For (*a*) brickwork and (*b*) steelwork for the extensions at the Central generating station, for the T.C.:—
‡(*a*) Browning Bros., Leicester.. £12,011 11 4
‡(*b*) R. C. Searle & Co., Ltd., Leicester 2,449 0 0

LEICESTER.—Garage at Friday-street Depot, for the T.C.:—
*F. Doggett, Ltd., Kirby Mixloe..... £1,962

LONDON.—Bathroom at St. James's Dwellings, Silver-place, for the Westminster City Council:—
Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. £213
F. G. Minter 209
R. M. Pearson 207
F. Stevens..... 203
‡Sims & Russell 193

LONDON.—Repainting the exterior and steam cleaning the brick and stone front of Buckingham Palace-road library, for the Westminster City Council:—
Raines & Porter £774 4 5
Burton Bros. 690 6 8
Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. 669 5 0
Sims & Russell 639 10 0
*R. M. Pearson 634 0 0

LONDON.—Erection of a chapel at the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Hospital, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, S.E., for the Bermondsey B.G. Messrs. Newman & Newman, architects and surveyors, 24, Railway-approach, London Bridge, S.E.:—
H. Kent £2,098
R. Mansell 2,050
G. Potton & Sons 2,047
H. W. Spinks 1,915
J. Greenwood, Ltd. 1,892
‡Horder & Son 1,724
(All of London.)

LONDON.—134 houses on the first section of the Grove Park estate, for the Lewisham B.C.:—
*Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd... £75,165
(Amended price.)

LONDON.—Reconstruction of conveniences and the making of new passages at Trafalgar-square, for the Westminster City Council:—

	Original Scheme. 9 months for completion.	Original Scheme. 6 months for completion.	Alternative Scheme, including reconstruction of Women's Conveniences. 9 months for completion.	Alternative Scheme, including reconstruction of Women's Conveniences. 6 months for completion.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	23,829 3 2 ..	—	25,193 15 10 ..	—
Kinnear, Moodie & Co.	24,176 17 7 ..	25,118 16 7	‡25,767 17 3 ..	26,771 16 1
Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.	25,675 13 4 ..	—	26,906 7 4 ..	—
John Cochrane & Sons, Ltd.	26,085 0 2 ..	28,172 2 1	27,442 13 1 ..	29,638 5 10
F. G. Minter, Ltd.	26,750 0 0 ..	—	27,987 0 0 ..	—
Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.	27,630 0 0 ..	33,156 0 0	29,903 0 0 ..	35,884 0 0

LONDON.—For (*a*) internal redecoration of Girls' Training Centre, (*b*) internal redecoration of school buildings at the Shirley schools, Wickham-road, Shirley, near Croydon, for the Bermondsey B.G. Messrs. Newman & Newman, architects and surveyors, 24, Railway-approach, London Bridge, S.E.1:—
(*A*)
Hy. Kent £320
H. W. Spinks 320
*R. Mansell 292
(*B*)
Hy. Kent 448
H. W. Spinks 429
*R. Mansell 398
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Repairs, &c., to Superintendent's house at the Finchley Cemetery, for the St. Pancras B.C.:—
Randall & Sons..... £229 8
Stevens & Sons..... 177 16
E. E. & T. Tee..... 172 7
*Sprosson & Babb 154 9

LONDON.—Fence and entrance gates around the Leonard-road open space, for the Wandsworth B.C.:—
*Turner, Riley & Co., Ltd..... £297 15 6

LONG EATON.—Demolition and re-erection of cart sheds and stores at The Hall Depot, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. Raven, architect:—
J. E. Jervis, Ltd., Long Eaton..... £980 0
F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton.. 970 0
E. E. Stevens, Long Eaton..... 948 0
*G. Smith, Sawley 933 15
Architect's estimate..... 950 0

LYDNEY.—Fifty houses on the Spring Meadow site, for the U.D.C.:—
E. Miles, Coleford, Gloucester..... £31,241
E. W. Dimery, Berkley, Gloucester.. 29,747
M. Moulton, Tidenham, Chepstow.. 28,895
W. J. B. Halls, Gloucester..... 28,096
W. T. Nicholls & Sons, Gloucester.. 27,800
Dean Forest Local Builders' Association, Lydney, Glos. 27,300
*A. Redding, Lydney..... 23,905

MIDDLESEX.—Buildings on the Colnbrook by-pass, for the C.C.:—
‡J. Cronk & Sons—
Wakes-drive £3,346 2 11
Culvert 2 ..... 1,053 17 10
Colne Bridge 4,262 13 9
Wyrardisbury Bridge 8,160 0 4
Brook Bridge 6,710 3 0
Culvert 8 ..... 1,522 10 10

NETHERNE.—Eleven cottages for Stafford Mental Hospital, for the Surrey C.C.:—
*W. Collage, Coulsdon..... £7,582

OLDBURY.—Thirty-two houses fronting to Queen's road and Bason's-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Greenwood, surveyor and engineer:—
W. Jackson, Langley..... £14,230
Harper & Sons, Blackheath..... 14,198
Butler Bros., Erdington 14,080
C. Coulson, Dudley 13,646
*Housing, Ltd., Blackheath 13,569

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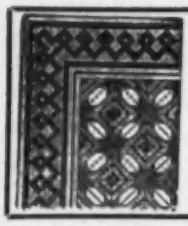

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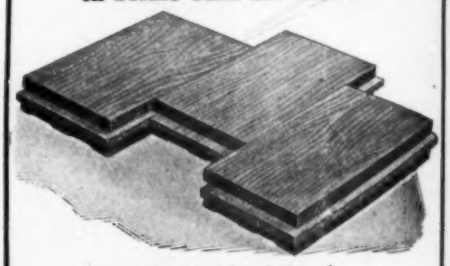
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